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Axing of tax credit mars budget approval

JOSE ROSENFELD
and MICHAEL YUDELMAN

THE debate over the cancellation of the extra tax credit point for married working women overshadowed the cabinet's swift approval of the Treasury's NIS 159.7 billion 1996 budget yesterday.

In response to the opposition of several ministers to the Treasury's proposal to eliminate the tax credit point, Finance Minister Avraham Shohat decided to review the proposal and either amend it or bring it up again tomorrow for a cabinet vote.

The credit point was given to married women at the beginning of the year to compensate them for the new health tax. The health fund fees, which were replaced by the health tax, extended a discount to married women. But the new tax, which is collected as a percentage of one's income, raised family expenditures for health insurance. The government thus decided to grant married women a tax credit point to counter the opposition to the health tax.

**Sneh: Cuts disastrous
for elderly and poor,
Page 12**

Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir refused to even participate in the cabinet budget deliberations yesterday.

"It is inconceivable that following the Treasury's initiative to grant working women NIS 350 million in tax relief, it decides on Friday morning that NIS 250 million for that purpose is superfluous," Namir said.

"I want to remind everyone that the wages of most women only amount to 58 percent of men's wages who do the same work. I will not assist a cabinet that I am a member of to significantly worsen the status of women," she said.

Under the Treasury proposal, the cancellation of the tax credit point for working married women will increase taxes by about NIS 350 million. To soften the blow of the tax hike, the government will give working mothers a tax credit point for each child, instead of the current practice of granting the tax credit for every odd-numbered child. This will cost the Treasury some NIS 100 million.

The Histadrut executive slammed the proposal. Na'amat chairman Ofra Friedman said her organization would not allow the government to "deceive the women and rob them of NIS 250 million."

The Histadrut and Na'amat have called an emergency meeting of women trade union members from all over the country, to convene at Histadrut headquarters tomorrow.

"The finance minister is trying to lead women astray when he says he will give back a credit point to working women for every second child," said Friedman. "This is an insult to women's intelligence. In fact, only women with four children or more [can benefit from] the exemption. But there are very few working mothers of four who reach the tax threshold enabling the exemption."

Shohat warned that reconsidering the elimination of the additional tax credit point for working women would endanger other tax reforms that benefit the self-employed.

The Treasury has proposed implementing a three-year program to allow the self-employed to have the same tax benefit for setting aside funds to a professional education fund (*keren hishtalmut*) as wage earners.

Out of the maximum 7 percent of income that can be set aside for the professional education fund, the self-employed will be allowed to exempt 4.5 percent of the income from taxes, an exemption that will be phased in over the next three years. This will cost the Treasury NIS 80 million next year.

On the other hand, the self-em-



Atalia Elbaz, who was critically wounded in last week's suicide bus bombing in Jerusalem, poses yesterday at Hadassah-University Hospital, Ein Kerem, with Ray Marcus, a passerby who kept pressure on her severed neck artery at the scene. Doctors said Marcus's quick action probably saved her life.

(Avi Hayoun)

Three PA bodies in Jerusalem to get closure orders today

POLICE Minister Moshe Shahal is expected to order the closing of three Palestinian Authority institutions in Jerusalem today, on the basis of the cabinet's decision two weeks ago to crack down on PA activity in the city.

A ministry spokesman said the Palestinian Broadcasting Authority, the Palestinian Statistics Center and the Palestinian Health Council will be given 96 hours to close or face police action.

Shahal was presented material yesterday by police and the General Security Service showing the three institutions are connected to the PA, in violation of Israeli law prohibiting the PA from operating in Jerusalem. The law

BILL HUTMAN

also empowers the police minister to issue closure orders.

Police sources said additional closure orders against other PA institutions may be issued by Shahal in the near future.

Palestinian leaders have warned that the closing of PA institutions in Jerusalem would torpedo the peace process and spark unrest by Palestinians in the city.

The police spokesman said that a letter would be sent today to the three institutions stating they have four days to cease operations. The letter is signed by Cmdr. Ze'ev Even-Hen, an adviser to the minister.

Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert said he hopes "that finally the process towards the closure of the Palestinian institutions will bring about their final closure."

Olmert was referring to the repeated promises by the government to crack down on PA activity in the city, that only now are apparently being followed through.

PA official Faisal Hussein said last night that Shahal's decision is in violation of the Oslo agreement, according to Israel Radio.

Peres: PA not obliged to give up Hamas men

DAVID MAKOVSKY

THE Palestinian Authority (PA) is not obligated to extradite two Hamas members alleged to have been involved in last week's suicide bombing in Jerusalem, ministers said yesterday. This is because the two have already been convicted by the Palestinian Security Court in Jericho, and because their direct participation in the crime may have occurred outside Israel.

This is the upshot of remarks yesterday by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Justice Minister David Libai, based on a reading of the Gaza-Jericho agreement reached in May 1994.

According to the ministers, the General Security Service (GSS) may have no legal basis to maintain the cordon around Jericho it began over the weekend, in a bid to press the PA to hand over two Hamas militants - Abdel-Majid Dadein and Rushdi Khatib.

The PA court convicted the two on Friday of "harming the security of the Palestinian National Authority" and for "propaganda hostile to the peace process," sentencing them to 12 and seven years' imprisonment, respectively. Israel, however, suspects them of involvement in last week's Jerusalem bus bombing.

Negotiators with the Palestinians privately insist the GSS erred and should have consulted with Israeli legal authorities before imposing the closure on Jericho. The Gaza-Jericho agreement (Annex III, Article II, Section 7) requires that a request for the transferring of suspects be made by a court. Libai said yesterday that this did not occur.

But Foreign Ministry Director-General Uri Savir indicated security officials had "operational concerns" when they imposed

the closure. This fueled speculation the GSS believes Muha Sharif, a Hamas terrorist suspected of involvement in the Jerusalem bombing, is in Jericho and wants to ensure he does not escape.

Peres said the PA was entitled to prosecute the two militants. "We checked this out from a legal standpoint," Peres said yesterday. "We can only request their extradition if the people who perpetrated the crime did so on Israeli soil. Being as they did not do so on Israeli soil, but in Jericho, there is no basis to request their extradition."

Peres said this has been checked by Libai and Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair.

Libai told Army Radio that Israel would request their extradition if it felt the PA was about to let them go. However, he made clear the PA has pledged the opposite, and said there is thus no need for Israel to act.

"Since the Palestinians have committed themselves to hold these people in prison for many years, then this issue has been exhausted," he said.

On the other hand, Libai told Israel Radio last night Israel would again request the extradition of 14 other terrorist suspects, because it has become clear past requests had technical errors. The suspects are alleged to have been involved in at least six attacks against Israelis since the Oslo accord was signed two years ago.

Foreign Ministry officials say the PA may have acted quickly against Dadein and Khatib to avoid having to extradite them, which PA officials feared would have made the authority look like it was collaborating with Israel.

Should Dadein and Khatib be held by the PA for their full sentences, it could legally delay an

Israeli extradition request. According to Annex III, Article II, section 7(2) of the Gaza-Jericho agreement: "If the individual requested is detained in custody or is serving a prison sentence, the side receiving the request may delay the transfer to the requesting side for the duration of the detention or imprisonment."

If the PA has ultimate jurisdiction over any Palestinian apprehended on its territory, it is feared this might encourage Palestinians who attack Israelis to flee to cities under Palestinian control. The issue is likely to become acute as autonomy is expanded and the PA gains full control of at least six more cities in addition to Jericho.

The PA has privately insisted it would only extradite Palestinians if Israel turns over settlers who allegedly killed Palestinians, saying that all extradition treaties between states are mutual.

However, Israel has rejected this, noting the PA is not a state and that the PA has committed itself unilaterally to extradition under the Gaza-Jericho accord.

Alon Pinkas adds:

Security sources confirmed yesterday the closure of Jericho is aimed at apprehending Muha Sharif, wanted for his role in the Jerusalem bus bombing, and not Dadein and Khatib. Sharif is suspected of delivering the three-kilogram pipe bomb to suicide bomber Sufian Jabarin.

Sharif was a member of the cell whose head, Abdel Nasser Issa, was captured by the GSS last Saturday and who fingered him as the delivery man, saying Sharif ordered Jabarin to carry out the attack within two days of their meeting.

Sharif apparently fled to Jericho immediately after Issa and another central activist, Hatem Ismail, were caught.

Working women will be worst hit by tax increase

BACKGROUND

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE NIS 220 million tax increase in next year's budget may be marginal in Finance Minister Avraham Shohat's eyes, but not to most working women who will have to give up a tax credit point and settle for smaller take-home pay.

It is hard to blame Shohat for seeing a mere NIS 220 million increase pale before the NIS 123.2 billion in tax revenues that will end up in the Treasury next year. However, the loss to most working couples will not be made up by the proposal to give a credit point for every working woman's child, except in rare cases.

Only working women with relatively high incomes and with four children or more will take home more than they did before. Currently, a working woman with three children only starts paying income taxes for every shekel she earns over NIS 3,221 a month. If she earns less, she will definitely not benefit from the NIS 123 tax credit point for each additional child.

The reason a relatively small tax hike has grabbed center stage in the budget debate is that next year's budget is not significantly different than this year's.

Although the Treasury never fails to emphasize that next year's

ZIONISM DOES IT HAVE A FUTURE?



Dan Mordeor MK
LIKUD



Minister Yosef Ben-Zion MK
LABOR

Moderator: Michael Landsberg
World Chairperson, Labor Zionist Movement

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Peres-Arafat talks next week

DAVID MAKOVSKY and news agencies

TOP-level negotiations on the two major issues - redeployment in Hebron and Palestinian prisoner releases - will only be held next week, as negotiators try to wrap up "secondary" issues in Eilat this week, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday.

Officials said they expect these high-level negotiations to be conducted between Peres and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. Peres will not be available for most of this week, as he flies to Kazakhstan tomorrow.

The two sides signed an agreement in Cairo yesterday giving the Palestinians more administrative powers as of September 10. The accord was signed by PLO negotiator Jamil Tarifi and Maj.-Gen. Oren Shahor.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry official Badr Hammam congratulated the signatories. "This is one more good day on the road to peace," he said.

Shahor said: "Today we signed the agreement to transfer eight additional spheres to the Palestinian Authority... The agreement will be implemented during the coming weeks."

Tarifi said: "This moment reasserts the determination of both parties to proceed forward in the peace process... We hope we will reach [full] agreement soon so as to end all the tragedies and all the bloodletting which the region has witnessed."

The two men shook hands after signing the agreement, which covers the transfer of responsibility for labor, trade and industry, gas and gasoline, insurance, postal services, statistics, agriculture, and local government.

Speaking on Educational Television yesterday, Foreign Ministry Director-General Uri Savir voiced hope that an autonomy agreement would be signed "apparently in Washington" during the week of September 11. Peres also suggested that American hopes for a September 7 signing would not be fulfilled.

Negotiators convened in Eilat last night for talks on the following issues: 15 more spheres of civilian authority to be transferred to Palestinians in the territories; water issues, and the drafting of the self-rule agreement.

On the issue of water, a logjam was broken last week, Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tsuri said. "We recognized that the Palestinians have water rights in the territories," he said. "But we said that the question of how much water rights and where those rights are would be deferred until final-status negotiations" which are to begin next year.

"Until this issue of rights in principle was addressed, the Palestinians were not willing to discuss practicalities," Tsuri said.

"This week, the gritty negotiations begin. I expect negotiations in Eilat will address the question of quantities, namely, how much will water each side will receive."

THE hunger strike being held opposite the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem by several opposition MKs and their supporters is set to end tomorrow, with a large gathering at the encampment that the MKs have made their home since last Wednesday.

"We came here to open the public's eyes to the disaster to which the Rabin government is taking us," Likud MK and hunger strike initiator Ariel Sharon said yesterday.

"We have succeeded in what we set out to do," Sharon said in an interview at the encampment. "After Tuesday, the battle will be held on other fronts."

Sharon said that over 30 people, including about 10 MKs, were part of the hunger strike. Hundreds of supporters from all over the country have converged on the encampment daily, he said.

"The people of Israel must wake up before it is too late," said Prof. Hefzibah Eyal, who wore a white tag that identified her as a hunger strike supporter. Those on the hunger strike, who are only drinking liquids, wore red tags.

Among the MKs on the hunger strike are Rafael Eitan and Moshe Peled (Israeli), Dov Shilansky (Likud) and Rehavam Ze'evi (Moleket).

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Shohat refuted claims that he was penalizing working women. "We [granted the extra credit point] at the time, because it wasn't clear to us what would happen with the changes that included the health tax, National Insurance Institute payments and income taxes."

He noted that with the proposal to pay a tax credit point for every child, the government better indemnifies those that pay higher health taxes.

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Border policeman yesterday take a bomb-sniffing canine around the Jerusalem Central Bus Station. (Brian Hendler)

MK hunger strike ends tomorrow

BILL HUTMAN

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Hamas cell planned bus station attack

BILL HUTMAN

A suicide bombing at Jerusalem's Central Bus Station and the bombing of a train near the capital were among the attacks planned by the Hamas cell recently cracked by the General Security Service and police, it was revealed yesterday.

The cell was responsible for the Nahalat Shiva gun attack on October 9, 1994, and the Jerusalem International Convention Center bombing on December 25, 1994, according to a statement released by the police spokesman.

The statement detailed operations of the cell that was not revealed when the GSS chief held a news conference last week and announced the cell was uncovered.

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Shahal: Traffic demos illegal

BILL HUTMAN

POLICE Minister Moshe Shahal said yesterday that recent traffic-snarl demonstrations by Zo Artzenu were illegal, and called on the attorney-general to investigate the grassroots settlement group.

A ministry spokesman said Shahal, speaking in the cabinet, also gave his strong backing to measures taken last week by Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz and Jerusalem police chief Cmdr. Arye Amit to prevent the closure of the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway by demonstrators.

Zo Artzenu's protests, and calls for rebellion "constitute a danger to human life," Shahal said.

Several right-wing MKs strongly attacked police last week for preventing busloads of demonstrators from entering the main highway to Jerusalem.

Doctor apologizes for words with policeman

JUDY SIEGEL

DR. David Cohen, a senior orthopedist at Jerusalem's Hadassah-University Hospital, Ein Kerem, apologized yesterday to police for having engaged in a political argument with an officer he was treating in the emergency room last Thursday.

He denied, however, having called the policeman a "Nazi."

Hadassah management said the incident had been blown "out of all proportion."

Two policemen were brought to Hadassah after dealing with right-wing demonstrators supporting the Zo Artzenu campaign to close down streets in the capital.

Cohen had three patients and, according to Hadassah management, the policemen demanded to be treated first, even though a

woman was more seriously hurt. Cohen, upset by their "aggressive and crude talk," entered a political discussion, in which he asked the first policeman if he had "hit Jews today."

The policeman said he was only "following orders," which led Cohen to counter that such talk reminded him of "dark days from the past."

But Cohen - who according to Hadassah management is "not right wing, not religious and doesn't live in a settlement" - did not call the policeman a Nazi, contrary to press reports.

Hadassah management conceded that the orthopedist had "seriously erred for being dragged into a political argument when he should have been speaking only about his patient's medical problems."

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Wednesday October 18 THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING

Some say, "It's music frozen in time." The architecture of public buildings should be a reflection of the society in which it is born. Is it so? We'll also visit the Mormon University, Hebrew University Mt. Scopus campus, and the new Jerusalem Town Hall complex. Lunch.

Tour Guide: Architect David Kroyanker NIS 140

Thursday October 19 UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM

Limited to 30 persons, we'll visit the City of David, the Warren Shaft, Minharot HaKotel (the underground western wall) the 1st Temple model, the Herodian Quarter etc.

Tour Guide: Eli Rockowitz NIS 125

Thursday Sept 21 A NIGHT OF FORGIVENESS

This is an all night tour when we'll discover the culture of the haredim in the "terrible" days before Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur. We'll visit Mea Shearim and the Bukhara neighborhood. At 4 a.m. we'll visit the Mussayef Synagogue for prayers etc. Limited to 35 persons. Light refreshments.

Tour guide: Avraham Zvi Schwartz

Lecturer: Kinni Kaplan NIS 125

Tuesday October 24 THE VALLEY OF THE HOLY CROSS MONASTERY

Thousands of people pass it everyday, everyone knows its name and now we'll take this first Shorashim English Tour to it. And we'll visit the famous Augusta Victoria hospital, a capital landmark viewed by only a lucky few. Lunch.

Tour guide: Geographer Joseph Glass NIS 140

Thursday Sept 21 SUNSET AND EVENING IN JERUSALEM

This sunset tour will begin on the roof of the Augusta Victoria Church where the colors of the capital change before your eyes, then to the Redeemer Church for a Klezmer concert, followed by a tour of the Old City and finally Mt. Zion and a view of the rooftops. Ends near midnight.

Tour guide: Aviad Sar-Shalom NIS 110

Each tour includes transportation from Jerusalem or Tel Aviv and return, entrance to all sites, background lectures and on-the-spot explanations.

Reservations and further information: SHORASHIM, POB 7588, 14 Rehov Abarbanel, Rehavia, Jerusalem, 91074.

Tel 02-666231 (9:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.) Ask for Tami or Varda.

Today, August 28, 1995, marks the 28th year, since the passing of our beloved father

EPHRAIM CHARLAFF 57

Friend of Israel and former chairman of Magen David Adom in South Africa.

His memory lives on.

Son: Joseph Charlaiff
Daughter: Sheila Banks (London)

In very deep sorrow, we announce the peaceful passing in Johannesburg of

FANNY SNIPELISKY 57

our wonderful, dearly beloved matriarch, mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother, in her 98th year, on August 26, 1995 (Shabbat, 30 Av 5755).

Very deeply mourned by her Son, Izzy, and Jeanette Daughter, Doreen Pope Son, Hymie, and Naomi and all her grandchildren, great-grandchildren, family and friends.

(Funeral in Johannesburg.)

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Shiva 85/4 Rehov Hagail, Givat Savyon

Deeply mourned by her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, Alan and Leika Goodman and family Lawrence and Lynn Goodman and family

Chernobyl in Judea by Cinnamatus

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What is going on? Read "Chernobyl in Judea" to find why.

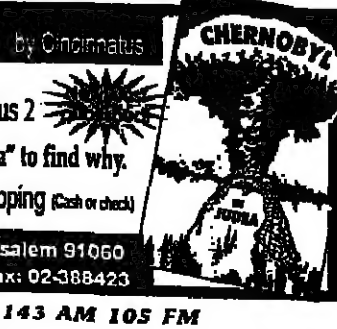
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Chernobyl in Judea by Cinnamatus



כאן מן אלול



Police drag away a Greenpeace protester from the Chinese Embassy in Tel Aviv yesterday. Demonstrations against nuclear testing were held in front of the Chinese and French embassies. (Jeremy Feldman)

13 Greenpeace activists arrested in demos at French, Chinese embassies

RACHEL NEIMAN and RAINE MARCUS

THIRTEEN members of Greenpeace were arrested by Tel Aviv police yesterday morning during protests against nuclear testing at the French and Chinese embassies.

Two groups of crew members of the Greenpeace ship *Altair*, currently moored in the Tel Aviv harbor, simultaneously unfurled banners saying in Hebrew, English, French and Chinese: "Stop nuclear testing."

The activists then chained themselves to the embassies with thick plastic-covered chains and

locks of a type the police were unfamiliar with and were therefore unable to pick.

At the same time, local Greenpeace activists spray-painted the embassy walls with the three-triangle nuclear symbol.

Of those arrested, 10 were *Altair* crew members and three were local Greenpeace activists.

Hayarkon police chief Dep. Cmdr. Ya'acov Shoval ordered that those members with foreign passports be deported.

The three Israelis were released on bail after questioning, on condition they did not return to protest outside foreign embassies.

Traffic was jammed for an hour near the French Embassy on Rehov Hayarkon, as motorists slowed down to read the banner. Many cheered the activists on.

The banner attracted less attention near the Chinese Embassy on Rehov Ben-Yehuda.

Environment Minister Yossi

Sarid issued a statement yesterday saying: "I call on the government of France to heed the appeals now being made throughout the world and take them into consideration: Stop the planned nuclear testing! Such a decision would be heralded by all of humanity, and also greatly respected by the citizens of my country."

Over the weekend Greenpeace held an exhibition promoting a "Save the Mediterranean" campaign at the Tel Aviv and Haifa harbors.

Arsonists burn Scottish church in Tiberias

DAVID RUDGE

ARSONISTS broke into a church in Tiberias in the early hours of yesterday morning and set fire to bibles, the altar and other holy items.

Police investigating the incident at the Church of Scotland, near the shore of Lake Kinneret, believe that haredi elements may have been responsible for the arson.

Tiberias police station commander Zion Ben-Ezra stressed, however, that they had not ruled out a criminal motive, after certain items were found to have been stolen.

"At the moment, it appears that the motive behind the arson is religious, and we are investigating this angle, although we have not ruled out other possibilities," said Ben-Ezra, adding that there was no doubt that the fire was started deliberately, as investigators found fires had been set in three different places inside the church.

"In one fire a piano, musical

instruments and religious items and objects were burned," said Ben-Ezra, who was one of the first at the scene after the fire was discovered yesterday morning by the woman pastor of the church.

"We are treating this matter very seriously in view of the fact that this is a religious institution and the sensitivity attached to that. We are also taking precautions in case there is any escalation," he said.

There has been a long-running dispute, now being litigated, between church officials and haredim over the use of nearby beach. Police said it was not clear, however, whether this had anything to do with the arson attack.

Tony Muawad, manager of the adjacent Scottish guest house, which is owned and run by the Church of Scotland, said his staff tackled the fire themselves and managed to extinguish the flames.

"The damage is extensive and the damage will probably run into tens of thousands of shekels. They even worse is the sacrilege. They burned the altar, the cross, bibles and holy pictures. It's just terrible," said Muawad.

"As far as I'm aware there has never been anything like this in the 100 years that the church has been here. In fact everything here has been so peaceful, like a true Garden of Eden, and relations with all people have been harmonious," he said.

In an unrelated incident, police arrested a man for starting a forest fire in the Givat Hamoreh region near Afula.

The 24-year-old suspect from Givat Hamoreh was seen in the area, and police found a lighter in his possession, but no cigarettes. He later admitted starting the blaze, saying he was depressed. Firemen spent over an hour extinguishing the blaze, which broke out in several different places.

Health Ministry strike enters second week

JUDY SIEGEL

THE strike by 2,000 Health Ministry workers, which goes into its second week today, is causing disruptions but is "not life threatening," according to ministry spokeswoman Yifat Ben-Hai.

Ben-Hai, one of the few employees working yesterday at ministry headquarters, said officials are not yet planning to apply for a court injunction against the striking clerks, engineers, technicians, and other public health workers around the country.

The union claims that family health (*tipat halav*) centers in the north are closing, and that by the end of this month, supplies of vaccinations for babies and young children at those centers that re-

main open will run out.

Health Ministry Director-General Dr. Meir Oren said last week he has sympathy for some of the workers' demands, though he opposes the strike. But the Treasury decides whether wages will be hiked, and it has refused to discuss the matter.

A Treasury spokesman said yesterday that Health Ministry workers had committed themselves to "industrial peace" until 1997, and by striking had violated this promise. He said the Treasury was displeased with the Health Ministry for voicing support for some of the workers' de-

mands. The workers are striking to protest the government's refusal to equalize their salaries with other health workers in the public sector, including Kupat Holim Clalit.

The strike, which has the backing of the Histadrut trade union department, has halted the ministry's public health services (including vaccinations of travelers going abroad and of children), payments to suppliers and administrative functions.

Among those institutions and services affected are the ministry's headquarters in Jerusalem, its district health offices, laboratories and institutes.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Netanya criminal found murdered

Meir Zilberstein of Netanya was found murdered near Moshav Batza on the old Haifa road early yesterday morning. Zilberstein, 35, had a criminal record, and the murder was likely the result of a dispute between criminals, police said. *Jim*

Farmers protest lowering of import tariffs

Several hundred farmers demonstrated yesterday opposite the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem in protest over a Finance Ministry bid to lower duties on agricultural imports. Agricultural Center spokesman David Eshkol said the farmers are demanding the government stick to its obligations under the GATT treaty. An example of the difference, he said, is that the Agriculture Ministry, in accordance with the treaty, is asking a 280% tariff on imported tomatoes, while the Treasury is asking just 70%. *Jim*

Office building basement catches fire in TA

A series of explosions caused a blaze at the Beit America office block on Tel Aviv's Rehov Shaul Hamelech yesterday, but no injuries were reported. Police said the fire erupted in the basement offices of a security company. *Raine Marcus*

Court disqualifies Weinberg's statement

The Jerusalem District Court ruled yesterday that a statement made by co-defendant Moshe Weinberg in the corruption trial of former interior minister Aryeh Deri was inadmissible as evidence. The court found that Weinberg's self-incriminating statement to police in May 1991 had been made as part of negotiations for a plea bargain and was not acceptable. *Jim*

Threat of AIDS scares off rapist

A Beersheba woman avoided being raped last week by telling her attacker that she had AIDS. Police are searching for the would-be rapist. The 19-year-old was sitting on a park bench when she was suddenly attacked from behind by a man, around 40, who dragged her to a nearby alley and tried to rape her. She told him she would have sex with him but warned that she had AIDS. Upon hearing this, the man fled the scene. *Jim*

Danish city celebrates Israel

Copenhagen's suburb of Sarum will host a dinner for 700 on August 31 to start Israel-Denmark Festival '95. Sarum Mayor Peter Brixtofte got the idea at a Jerusalem mayors' conference last summer. David Broza will sing in Sarum. *Helen Kaye*

Poraz: Extend summer time until October

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

MERETZ MK Avraham Poraz yesterday urged Interior Minister Eyal Barak not to surrender to "religious coercion," and to extend daylight saving time until the middle of October or at least the end of September, rather than ending it this Saturday.

Poraz said the extension is in the interest of "the overwhelming majority of the public."

The decision to end daylight saving time this week was made three years ago by former interior minister Aryeh Deri.

The periods of daylight saving time are set every three years by the Interior Ministry, with the approval of the Knesset's Interior Committee.

Barak said yesterday that he will formulate his position con-

cerning the dates of daylight saving time during the next three years after taking into account all considerations, and would announce his decision "at the time required by law."

Poraz called Barak's statement "very diplomatic," adding he hoped that "Barak does not disappoint the secular public and not give in to religious coercion."

He said that Deri wanted to end daylight savings time two weeks before Rosh Hashana in the interest of those who say *sh-khot* prayers, rather than the good of the majority. He added that Deri received support for his move by exerting "unfair pressure" on the MKs in the Interior

Committee who were also local authority heads. As interior minister, Deri was in charge of financial allocations for local authorities.

Poraz called on Barak to take advantage of the fact that Shas is now out of the coalition, and act for the benefit of most of the public.

"Now we have an interior minister of the Labor Party, a secular man who has the advantage of the majority of the population at heart, and the public does not want winter to fall on it at the beginning of September," he said.

Poraz said a large part of the religious public would also like to have daylight saving time at least until the end of September.

Harry Wu urges Israel to stop dealing with Beijing

HARRY Wu, the human rights activist released from Chinese detention, criticized Israel yesterday for its military cooperation with Beijing and called on the government to stop "dealing with evil."

Interviewed by Gideon Remez on Israel Radio, Wu said Israel had made "a very, very bad decision," and should withhold support because the Chinese government was putting people in concentration camps just like the Nazis did with the Jews.

"If the Israeli people are really concerned about concentration camps, concerned about the Nazi fascists, they have to apply the same principle to China," said Wu, speaking from his home in Milpitas, California.

"Of course, Israel has its own problem with Iran, Iraq and Syria. But if you are dealing with an

evil how can you need another evil to support you?" said Wu, who returned to the United States over the weekend.

"This is very terrible. I know that Israeli military experts are right now in China working very hard with Chinese military," he added.

Reacting to Wu's accusations, a Foreign Ministry official said: "Israel is not really the main support of China in any sense, so I am surprised at his attack. It's not like the Chinese regime is depending on Israel and would crumble if it withdrew its support."

Israeli officials have refused to comment on persistent foreign reports that Israel is selling weapons and military technology to China, including the upgrade of Chinese tanks and war planes. (AP)

Holon man remanded on suspicion of molesting nieces

RAINE MARCUS

A HOLON man suspected of sexually molesting his eight young nieces was remanded yesterday for nine days by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court.

Judge Nira Lidsky sent the man, whose name was banned for publication to protect his nieces, most of them minors, to Abarbanel Mental Hospital for psychiatric observations.

The court heard testimony that over a period of several years, the 44-year-old man allegedly showed his nieces, the youngest aged nine at the time, pornographic material, would touch them in intimate parts of their bodies and allegedly raped two of them.

When the affair came to light several weeks ago, the family initially did not want to involve police, preferring to send the man and his wife to a psychiatrist for therapy and treatment.

But last weekend they decided to file a complaint to Holon police, who arrested the man on Friday.

Four of his nieces were also questioned, and the others will be questioned this week by youth investigators.

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More peacekeepers to leave Gorazde

SARAJEVO (AP) - The United Nations prepared yesterday to withdraw peacekeepers from the government-held Gorazde enclave and Bosnian officials said the soldiers were free to leave.

UN officials said a convoy of trucks arrived in Gorazde overnight and was scheduled to remove more UN equipment yesterday.

Peacekeepers in Gorazde had hoped to leave last week, but their departure was stalled by government demands for money in exchange for clearance and a Bosnian army attack on a British camp during which two attackers died.

But Hasan Muratovic, the Bosnian government minister in charge of UN relations said yesterday that no one would try to prevent the remaining peacekeepers from withdrawing.

"They can go freely," he said. About 80 British soldiers left Friday, leaving behind 87 peacekeepers, including four unarmed military observers. The last batch of soldiers should leave tomorrow, UN officials said.

Gorazde is the last UN "safe area" in eastern Bosnia. The other two, Srebrenica and Zepa, fell to the Serbs in July.

The United Nations, which has tried to make its force on the ground less vulnerable to hostage-taking, has said it will replace the peacekeeping troops with a small number of unarmed observers.

Following the capture of Srebrenica and Zepa, the United Nations and NATO pledged to use massive airstrikes to protect other safe areas. UN officials said that Gorazde can be adequately

protected by NATO airpower, while NATO officials have said some UN ground presence is necessary.

US Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, meanwhile, was to fly to Paris yesterday with his new negotiating team, hurriedly put together in Washington after the deaths Aug. 19 of three senior aides in an accident outside Sarajevo.

In Paris, he meets with French officials, diplomats from other countries involved in the peace process, and Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic. Tomorrow he flies to Belgrade, the Serbian capital.

Holbrooke said the region is on the brink of disaster if the current mission fails. "It's an uphill struggle, but we are committed to it, and we think there's a chance," he said.

Developments in Croatia lent weight to his words.

Just hours into a truce with rebel Serbs, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman warned that his troops, who recently stripped the rebels of most of their holdings were ready, if needed, to renew the war for the last scrap of Serb-held land.

En route to Knin, on the first regular train since Croatian forces retook the former rebel stronghold about three weeks ago, Tudjman declared: "What has remained in Serb hands, we shall liberate in the coming months, through negotiations or through force."

The truce agreement went into effect noon Saturday, and UN officials said it seemed to be holding.

Reynolds, Clinton pressure London to drop demands on IRA

DUBLIN (Reuters) - Former Irish prime minister Albert Reynolds and US President Bill Clinton put new pressure on Britain at the weekend to drop its insistence that IRA guerrillas disarm before Northern Ireland peace talks.

Reynolds, co-author with British Prime Minister John Major of a 20-month-old peace plan for the province, said Britain was damaging peace by linking the surrender of guerrilla guns to new talks to forge a settlement.

Clinton, who has thrown his weight behind efforts to end one of Europe's longest armed conflicts, said in a leaked letter that he, too, favoured discussing the decommissioning of IRA arms at all-party talks rather than before.

Clinton's remarks were expected to irritate the British govern-

ment weeks before it sponsors Clinton on a brief visit in November to Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish republic.

Major refused to answer Clinton's calls for days in May after the White House granted a visa to Gerry Adams, head of the Irish Republican Army's political wing, Sinn Fein, in what London saw as a misguided gesture.

Sinn Fein and the IRA want to end British rule in Northern Ireland and London will not negotiate with Sinn Fein until its IRA backers start handing over guns and explosives.

The statements by Clinton and Reynolds showed a gap between Britain and others involved in the peace process days before the first anniversary on September 1 of the IRA truce that brought Northern Ireland rare peace.



A young Rwandan girl on her way home looks for her little brother among photos posted on a board in a refugee transit camp in Nyagatare, Rwanda. The girl's brother was separated from the rest of his family during the forced repatriation of some 10,000 refugees by the Zairian army last week. (Reuters)

New fears for Rwandan refugees

KINSHASA (Reuters) - Zaire could begin throwing out Rwandan refugees again this week if it fails to reach agreement with United Nations negotiators on a repatriation programme.

Talks in Kinshasa between Zaire and the UN the future of the refugees in Zaire have become bogged down, officials said. "Today has to be the last day of these discussions," said a government official, who did not wish to be named. "After that we don't know what will happen," he said.

"Expulsions could begin again this week if no agreement is found, and at this stage the signs are not good," said another government source, who also asked not to be identified.

Zaire began to expel Rwandan and Burundian refugees from camps in the east of the country on August 19. An international outcry, with protests from the United Nations Security Council and many Western countries called for the forced repatriations to stop for

humanitarian reasons.

More than a million refugees fled civil wars in their own countries but they are unwelcome in Zaire where they are accused of destroying the local environment and economy and of introducing massive insecurity.

Special envoy Carol Faubert, on a mission from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), has been meeting Zaire officials for four days trying to agree a formula to turn the forced expulsion into voluntary repatriations.

But since Zaire suspended the use of force to drive the refugees back to Rwanda very few have taken up the offer of the UNHCR to take them under its wing. The voluntary repatriation plan came to a virtual halt on Saturday, when only 47 refugees crossed into Rwanda.

The Rwandans are mostly from the Hutu majority and fled after the victory in July 1994 of rebels dominated by the Tutsi minority.

Many feared reprisals for a campaign of genocide in which up to one million Tutsis were killed by Hutu soldiers and militias.

While UNHCR chief Sadako Ogata prepares to meet Zaire Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo in Geneva tomorrow, the talks in Kinshasa show no sign of an accord. A joint statement was promised on Thursday, and every day since but little information has emerged.

Public opinion in Kinshasa, while not always influential on government policy, is for once in agreement with Kengo on the expulsions.

Kengo himself has now left Kinshasa on vacation from where he will head for his talks with Ogata tomorrow. Ogata's spokesman said the meeting might be at the UNHCR offices or elsewhere.

"Some details may be changed, but tomorrow in Geneva is firmly planned now," UNHCR spokesman Ron Redmond said.

Homemade bomb found on French fast-train line

LYON (AP) - Inspectors found a home-made bomb on the tracks of France's fast train line between Lyon and Paris that apparently malfunctioned, authorities said yesterday.

The gas canister filled with 25 kg of a powdery substance, not immediately identified, was found at the base of an electricity pylon at Montanay, about a dozen kilometers from Lyon, authorities said.

The Interior Ministry said yesterday that currently no direct

link could be made between the explosive device and two Paris bombings this summer that killed seven people and injured more than 100.

But Prime Minister Alain Juppe said the discovery of the explosive device shows that "the terrorism threat remains present in our country. We have seen that in the last 24 hours."

Experts neutralized the device and sent it to Paris for examination, the ministry said. The bomb was equipped with

an apparently defective ignition system, placed about 35 meters from the bomb. A small attachment meant to ignite the bomb when a train passed remained on the tracks, officials said.

The discovery came a month after the July 25 bombing of a Paris Metro station that killed seven people and injured more than 80. Another bomb exploded less than two weeks ago in a trash can near the Arc de Triomphe just off the Champs-Elysees, injuring more than a dozen people, mostly tourists.

Since then, France, fearing another attack, has been on edge despite special security precautions that include hermetically sealed trash cans throughout the subway system and baggage checks at train stations.

Police suspect Algerian Islamic extremists in the blasts, and are seeking to extradite a suspect, Abdelkrim Deneche, from Stockholm where he is being detained.

Deneche is linked to the Armed Islamic Group, the most radical extremist faction in Algeria.

The driver of a train heading from Lyon to Paris first spotted what appeared to be a suspect object on the line, giving the alert at 8:34 a.m. A train traveling in the other direction, from Paris to Lyon, was asked to check it.

Police from a nearby town then ringed the area, stopping all train traffic.

An estimated 15 trains had passed over the track before the alert was given.

Clinton, Jiang may meet in bid to improve relations

BEIJING (AP) - President Clinton hopes to meet Chinese President Jiang Zemin in October to try to improve badly damaged relations, a top US State Department official said yesterday.

"China's government has been pushing for a Clinton-Jiang summit, especially since the White House decided in May to allow the president of Taiwan, Beijing's rival, to attend his college reunion in the United States."

Relations deteriorated after the visit, and they spiraled further downward in late June when Chinese authorities detained Harry Wu, a China-born US citizen who has worked to uncover abuses in Chinese prison labor camps.

Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff, the highest-level official to travel to Beijing since May, said yesterday both sides agreed to prepare an agenda for a possible summit in late October.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will meet at the United Nations in September as part of the preparations.

"We agreed that both sides would begin to prepare thoroughly for such a meeting, making every effort to discuss frankly and in a constructive spirit a wide variety of issues of concern," Tarnoff told reporters at a news conference.

"We look forward to the meetings between the secretary and vice premier and our presidents," he added.

But despite the optimistic statement, US Embassy spokesman Robert Laing later underscored that a final decision on the meeting had not been reached.

Washington and Beijing have repeatedly differed not only over Taiwan, but also over trade, human rights, arms control and nuclear proliferation.

Five killed as seaplane crashes into restaurant

NEW SHOREHAM, Rhode Island (AP) - A seaplane crashed into a restaurant and exploded while trying to land near an island beach, killing five people and forcing customers to dive for safety.

The single-engine plane was heading toward the waters off Block Island's Fred Benson State Beach when it crashed into a car in front of G.R. Sharkey's and slammed into the restaurant.

The plane exploded, causing a fire that destroyed the single-story, wood-frame building, which also housed a gas station.

"It was like the whole world exploded," said Corrie Heinz, a bartender at a tavern across the street.

Four people died immediately in the 1:15 p.m. crash, New Shoreham Police Chief William McCombs said. They included the pilot, two of his three passengers and the person in the car.

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Period of contract: One year, with an option for additional periods
Final date for submission of offers is Tuesday 17.10.95 at 12:00 noon

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Period of contract: One year, with an option for additional periods
Final date for submission of offers is Tuesday 17.10.95 at 12:00 noon

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The bids for the tender offer can be submitted only on Sunday through Thursday between 9:00 - 14:00 a.m. and should be placed in the tender offer box in room 106 at the I.E.T.V. offices.

A tender envelope sent from abroad shall be considered to have been received 120 hours after its submission for postal delivery and the post office stamp shall serve as proof in this regard.

A tender bid sent by mail, whether in Israel or from abroad, shall be placed in an envelope upon which only the tender number shall be listed. This envelope shall be placed in another envelope, upon which shall appear the following:

To: Bat-Sheva Ashkenazi, Organizer of the Tender's Committee, Educational Television, 14 Klausner St., Ramat-Aviv 69011, Israel.
The bid is to be submitted in two copies.

Forms and additional information can be obtained from Bat-Sheva Ashkenazi, room 106, tel: 972-3-6466266 only on Sunday through Thursday 9:00-14:00.

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Go, Gezer! Fest has terrific debut

JOEL GORDIN

THERE was great music, state-of-the-art organization and a lively, friendly atmosphere at the Musical Jamboree at Kibbutz Gezer this weekend.

All that was lacking was a bigger crowd. About 1,000 paying guests flocked to the kibbutz — which had planned for more than 3,000. Those who stayed away missed out.

The day stages on Friday and Saturday featured a variety of some of the best local professional and semi-professional singers, mainly from the Anglo-Israeli community. Among the most brilliant was Sunshine — the big, blonde gospel singer now living in Haifa, originally from Tennessee.

Sunshine, who is married to an Israeli, has a powerful, striking voice and lays to rest, once and for all, the saying that "White people can't sing gospel."

Another big success on the day stage was Yael Deckelbaum, the 18-year-old daughter of David Deckelbaum, a long-standing member of the Taverners. She has a rich, alto voice and did a couple of Tracy Chapman numbers which would have made Chapman proud. If she appears next time round on the main

stage, it will be through her own efforts and not because of the Deckelbaum name.

Ya'acov Tobi did a worthwhile Elvis Presley imitation. David Perkins deserves an honorable mention for his klezmer and Jewish music numbers (especially one called "Shofar Rock"), while DuCree and Shelley Ellen are always pleasant listening.

If there must be a criticism, it is that the blues singing — some of it monotonous — was a bit overdone on Saturday.

On the main stage, the ever-green Taverners held up the supporting show on Friday night in their own side-splitting style. They were followed by a rather tedious exhibition of percussion juggling which could have been done in the daytime — if at all. But it was worth waiting through the act. Reggae man Tony Ray stole the weekend with his foot-stomping sound from Jamaica, including many original songs in Hebrew.

Ray was a hard act to follow, but the two Saturday night main-stage stars — Sandy Cash and Danny Litani — did not let the crowd down.

Litani only started playing towards midnight, but he had the



Preparations for the two-day musical jamboree paid off with dividends of fun.

crowd, many of whom by this time had been at the jamboree two full days, dancing in the moonlight on the grass until well into Sunday morning.

The Kibbutz Gezer organizers and musical director Jonathan Miller have emphasized that the jamboree is not meant to compete with Jacob's Ladder, the 20-year-old annual hootenanny which has become an institution in the Anglo community. The Gezer gig features an eclectic collection of musicians, while Jacob's Ladder prides itself on being a pure folk fest.

However, for those who can't make it up to the far north, the Musical Jamboree could provide an excellent alternative, although the kibbutz should improve the camping facilities.

A choreographer of careers

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

DON'T use the "A" word around Joel Bloch.

"Agents simply look for jobs for their clients," says the 46-year-old former New Yorker, who describes himself as an artists' manager. "They are nothing more than employment officers and known in the business as 'flesh peddlers.'"

The Sha'arei Tikva resident claims that he does much more for the opera and concert singers with whom he works.

"I want to design a career to last 25 years for a singer," he explains. "It's career choreography."

Why would any singer, though, be willing to give an agent, or an artists' manager for that matter, an average of 20 percent of his earnings?

"Artists should not, no they must not, be involved in negotiations whatsoever," Bloch declares. "It hurts them. I do the dirty work for them."

And Bloch enjoys every minute of it.

"I was immersed in opera from age zero," he recalled recently at Tel Aviv cafe.

"I was fanatically involved in sports and opera. I used to spend three to four nights a week at the Met [Metropolitan Opera]. I listened to a lot of records all my life. This love increased through high school and college. I got my degree in international relations, but it was music that always

brought joy to my life."

It was a natural interest, as his father, Charles Bloch, now 84, was both a cantor and an opera singer.

"My dream was to be a conductor," he continues with a sigh. "It was my first love and I just know that in the next world I'll be a conductor. As I knew I couldn't be a singer, I thought I'd do the next best thing — I'd work for them."

Bloch did his apprenticeship with the Shaw management company where he worked for singers such as Robert Tear, Peter Pears, Nicolai Gedda, Gundula Janowitz, Janet Baker and Teresa Berganza.

His greatest joy, however, has always been to discover new people and help them make a career.

"I wish the question in today's opera and music business were 'who's the old kid on the block?' and not 'who is the new one?'"

Bloch condemns what he describes as the "unholy alliance between agents, publicity managers, opera-house directors and conductors who take singers before they are ripe and put them in performances."

"Singers should be wise enough to control those vultures out there," Bloch says, but when they cannot do it alone, he offers them a helping hand.

In 1980, Bloch joined Colum-

bia Artists Management, the largest such company in the business. He soon became a vice president with his own division of about 90 singers. After six years with the company, Bloch decided to make a major change in his life; to make aliya.

"I suffer from terminal Zionism," he says. "I can't get out of it. I've had a love affair with Israel since I first came here in '62 for my bar mitzva. I wanted my children to grow here as true Jews. The first priority for me was the quality of Jewish life."

Bloch has six children; his youngest was born here.

Although he changed continents, Bloch has remained in the business, albeit outside the comfort of a leading management firm.

"There's more vocal activity here than ever and that's good for me," he notes. Today, Bloch has about 15 local singers on his roster and he keeps in contact with close to 100 international ones for whom he tries to arrange concert dates in Israel.

He says he believes he can provide the young local singers with a valuable service.

"Young singers need very good artistic input. My style of management is through advising and guiding. I supervise the whole artistic process. I make suggestions and I catalyze: I

make opportunities for them."

Yes, he admits, he is somewhat aggressive. But, he says, "I'm always pushing [them forward]."

In a business in which one must be near a phone 24 hours a day, Bloch, a religious Jew, works to a different beat.

"People all over the world know that you don't call Joel Bloch during Shabbat. In New York, if there was a crisis over the weekend I had assistants who could take care of it. If they weren't able to do that, they would find themselves out of a job Monday morning."

Here things are different. "I don't answer the phone on Shabbat, but people can fax me although you are not supposed to look at the fax."

He also makes sure that when he brings singers to Israel he hosts them at his home for a Shabbat meal.

"I have taught many singers over the years about Judaism," he says very proudly.

Bloch even officiated as a cantor, although he never became a singer.

He once managed to get as close to the concert stage as the singers he works for — he narrated an Israel Philharmonic Orchestra performance of Ernst Bloch's *Sacred Service*. And, the main lesson he learned from the experience was that "one does not negotiate his own contract."

Bad seeds invade burbs

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

VILLAGE OF THE DAMNED

★★

Directed by John Carpenter. Screenplay by David Himmelstein, based on the novel *The Midwich Cuckoos* by John Wyndham, and the 1960 screenplay by Siding Silliphant. Wolf Rilla and George Barclay. Hebrew title: *Kfar ha'aravin*. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Children under 17 not admitted without an adult.

Alan Chaffee ... Christopher Reeve
Dr. Susan Verner ... Kirstie Alley
Jill McGowan ... Jill Kozlowski
Reverend George ... Mark Hamill

While its residents sleep in their quaint clapboard homes, a northern California town is invaded by an almost invisible black vapor that murmurs as it billows. The vapor cloud sounds weird — like crying baby birds or a celestial choir played at the wrong speed. But it's a pleasantly old-fashioned, low-tech kind of weird.

Based on a 1960 thriller of the same name, John Carpenter's *Village of the Damned* is a neatly rendered and surprisingly entertaining suburban satire. For a director whose previous credits include gross-out classics like *Halloween* and *The Thing*, the movie also seems quite restrained. Carpenter's film is a knowing throwback to a more innocent (or less callous, depending on your point of view) genre, and it seems intentionally mothballed, a kinder, gentler and absolutely ironic horror flick.

On the same day that the strange mist creeps through the town, the cheerful population of Midwich prepares for its annual elementary-school fair. We meet the residents one by one, à la *Mr. Rogers's Neighborhood*.

There is the handsome town doctor and his loving wife, the pert school principal and her helpful husband, the kind minister and his sensible spouse. As the fair swings into gear, we begin to wonder if perhaps that mist didn't cause all the townsfolk to smile extra broadly and exchange even more empty niceties than is the regional norm.



With matching silver-white hair, button noses and mean little lips, the Midwich mutants are a hilarious antidote to maternal fantasies of the perfect blonde child.

But then the clock strikes 10, and the entire village falls into a mysterious slumber. Six hours later, they awaken confused and try to get on with their lives.

The task is not so simple, though, since it quickly becomes clear that an inordinate number of the town's women have suddenly conceived. And the pregnancies aren't confined to happy couples; one pregnant woman's husband has been abroad for a year and she insists that she's been faithful. There's even talk that another of the mothers-to-be is a virgin.

Needless to say, these children turn out to be the spawn of some evil extraterrestrial force which has decided to launch its destruction of Earth from the wombs of the women of Midwich!

By the time they are aged 10 or so, the little androids wear identical gray uniforms and march in formation across the playground. They appear to have replaced hu-

man feelings with big vocabularies.

"Emotion is irrelevant," one of them explains in a tiny monotone. "It is not our nature."

Is this what school guidance counselors mean when they talk about "gifted children"? These brats can read their parents' minds or telepathically order them to kill themselves. In these instances, the children's eyeballs will flash like UFO headlights and a transfixed mom will jump off a cliff or a dad will shoot himself in the head.

With matching silver-white hair, button noses and mean little lips, the Midwich mutants are a hilarious antidote to maternal fantasies of the perfect blonde child. They're like a whole race of bad seeds.

While the earlier version of the film was a McCarthy-era allegory about the dangerous forces that might blow across the ocean and steal the souls of the next genera-

tion, Carpenter's remake has been refitted to suit contemporary parental fears.

The children of Midwich aren't closet Communists. Far from it. They have no passions whatsoever; they're equally impervious to violence and love and consider survival the only real value. In other words, they're probably seen too many movies like *Halloween*.

Maybe it's because of the high blood-and-guts quotient in Carpenter's earlier films, but I have a hard time taking the "message" of *Village of the Damned* without a few large sacks of salt. It may be that the director has had cause to reflect and realize that productions like *John Carpenter Presents Body Bags* (the actual title of a show he directed for Showtime) might take a certain toll on young minds.

On the other hand, it could just be that he recognized the high camp potential of *Village of the*

Damned and felt like going to town. Consider, for example, Carpenter's peculiar casting choices. Most of the lead parts are played by likable actors who made impressive debuts some time ago but whose careers have not exactly rocketed in the interim.

An odd '70s shadow hangs over the ensemble, what with featured performances by Mark (Star Wars) Hamill and Christopher (Superman) Reeve, who's since suffered a crippling equestrian accident. Although this horrible real-life development is nothing the director could possibly have foreseen, it does lend the proceedings another eerily outdated edge.

Add to the roster Kirstie (Cheers) Alley who appears as a tough-talking, chain-smoking vamp of an epidemiologist and Linda (Crocodile Dundee) Kozlowski, as the town's perky school principal, and you've got a ready-

made cult classic on your hands.

Village of the Damned will certainly not appeal to everyone, but those with a taste for fin-de-millennium pop-culture curios should find it very amusing.

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Parties at the Pool: The artist and the entertainer

ONLY a couple of years ago, appearances here by big-name pop performers were so infrequent that each new arrival was enough to set off a mini-frenzy. So many stars have come through this summer, that we're in danger of becoming blasé, not to mention broke.

Still, there was something particularly special about successive performances by Neil Young and Stevie Wonder at Sultan's Pool in Jerusalem last week, despite the profusion of empty seats.

The pair represent the flowering of two distinct streams of American popular music, and hearing them on consecutive

nights threw those contrasts into sharp relief. Both are now well into middle age yet show no signs of descending into rote or self-parody.

Young crosses the white, personal singer-songwriter tradition with really loud guitar playing in a way that manages to enhance both styles. The tight, virtuosic work of his backup band — made up of members of grunge rock's newest gods, Pearl Jam — has clearly invigorated Young. Together they sound completely contemporary, even while echoing the guitar-hero riffs of the '60s, along with the long, occasionally self-indulgent solos of

RUTH KERN

that era. It was great to see his gray ponytail jerk up and down, while musicians more than young enough to be his children pogo-danced alongside.

Unlike Young, who comes across as an "artist" responding to a personal muse, Stevie Wonder — despite his more sophisticated, crafted songwriting — is very much an "entertainer."

He's also a heartfelt messenger of goodwill. Early in the show, he laid down two rules: "One. We're here to celebrate life. Two. We're here to have a good time."

Wonder, clearly turned on by the rapturous — mostly older — crowd, ran through an impressive battery of his hits, complete with a Motown-style backup trio of singer-dancers. His music grows out of the black church, but has branched way out to incorporate mainstream pop, funk, faintly Caribbean rhythms and even Tin Pan Alley. Some of the material, such as "Don't You Worry 'Bout a Thing," is inspirational, while a few songs like "You Are the Sunshine of My Life" veer dangerously close to pop.

Nevertheless, Wonder throws a great, feel-good party and everyone is invited.

Taken as a whole, though, the moments that keep replaying in the memory belong to Young. Singing, almost pleading, in his distinctive high tremor, while spasmodically jerking his guitar around — "throw your hatred down; throw your weapons down."

Then, following the finale, a stirring, ear-splitting rendition of "Keep on Rocking in the Free World." He gave the crowd his benediction while moving offstage.

"Sleep well," he said, perhaps mindful of the bus-bombing the day before. "Sleep well. Sleep well."

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The extradition fiasco

THE government cannot have it both ways. It cannot impose a closure on Jericho for not extraditing two wanted Hamas terrorists - Abdel Majid Duden and Rashid Khatib - and simultaneously state, as Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Justice Minister David Liba'i did yesterday, that the Palestinian Authority is not obligated to extradite them.

Unlike the recent closure on Gaza, which was purportedly intended to prevent a suicide bomber from entering Israel, the closure on Jericho was clearly imposed as a form of pressure. There is, after all, no danger that the two terrorists will cross the line to Israel: they are both in custody after a swift trial in which they were sentenced to prison terms.

Nor is it clear why Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin insisted on the transfer of these two accomplices of terrorists while allowing the Palestinian Authority to keep Wael Nasser - the Hamas recruit who is said to have planned a suicide attack in Israel - in a Gaza prison, from which he has been promised early release.

To make Israel's position even more awkward, the reason for the closure, initially cited as a means to force the Palestinian Authority to extradite Duden and Khatib, has now been changed to something else. According to "senior political sources," the purpose of the closure is no longer to attain their extradition but to flush out Muha Shari, suspected of delivering the pipe bomb to the suicide bomber who blew up bus No. 26 in Jerusalem last week and, who is believed to be in Jericho.

With Peres and Liba'i supporting the PA position, delving into the legal points of the agreement to prove that Hamas terrorists are extraditable is a futile exercise. Not that the Cairo agreement is unclear on the issue. It states that Israel has the right to demand the transfer of individuals "suspected of, charged with, or convicted of an offense that falls within Israeli criminal jurisdiction." And that "Nothing... shall derogate from Israel's criminal jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic laws over offenses committed outside Israel (including in the Territory) against Israel or an Israeli." This seems to contradict Peres's contention that only terrorists who commit crimes on sovereign Israeli soil are extraditable.

Clearly, if the PA truly had an interest in fighting terrorism effectively, it would extradite terrorists to Israel. But there seems to be no such interest. Duden and Khatib escaped to Jericho several months ago; Khatib as far back as

December 1994. Knowing of their whereabouts, Israel asked the PA to arrest them. But until last week the Palestinian Police let them move openly and freely in Jericho streets and cafes.

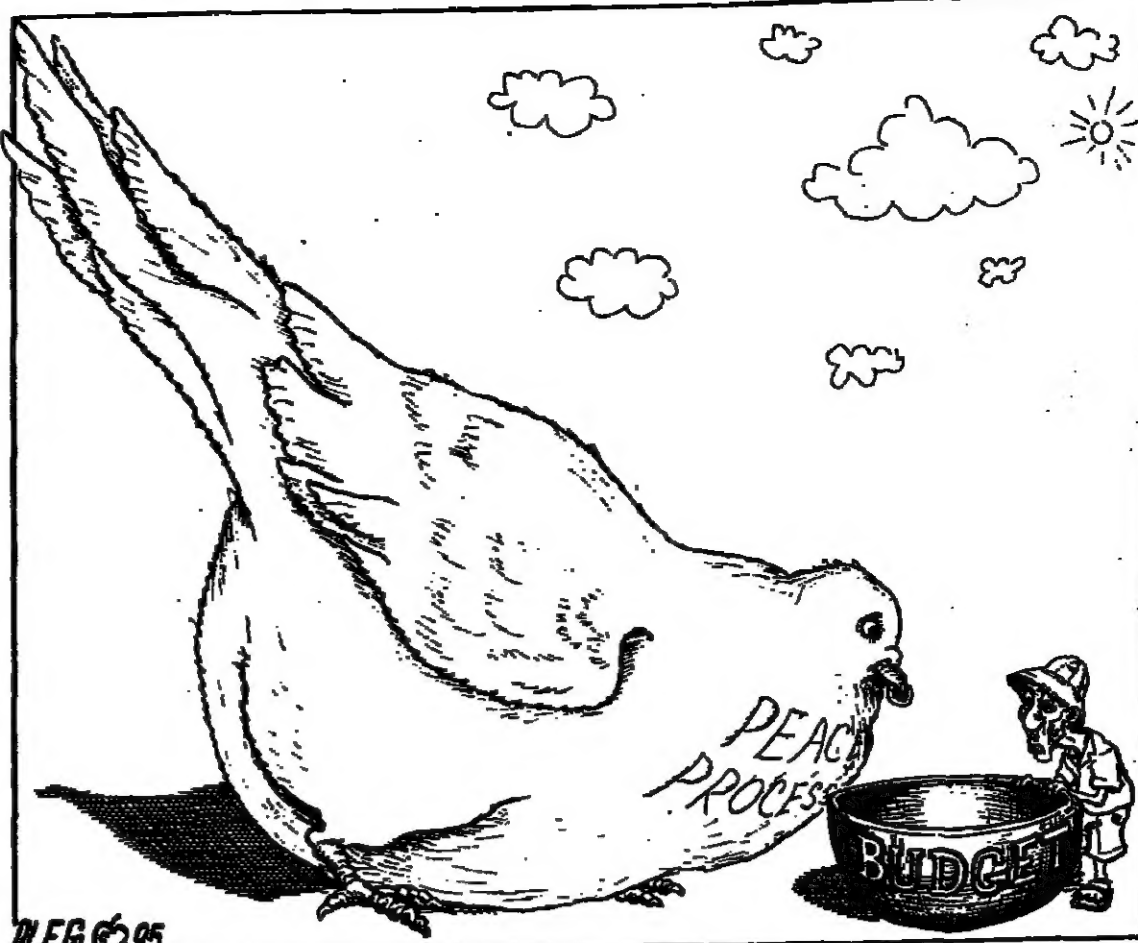
Only after last week's bus bombing did Jibril Rajoub's Preventive Security Service arrest and try them, most likely to preempt an Israeli extradition demand. The indictments against them in the PSS court, where neither lawyers nor family members were allowed to be present, made no mention of Hamas or terrorist activities. The two were charged with "harming the interests of the Palestinian Authority," and "activity harmful to general security... in connection with the political negotiations." It would be foolhardy in the extreme to expect them to serve the full terms of their respective 12- and seven-year sentences.

This is not the first time that Israel's request for extradition has been rejected by the PA. As pointed out by the non-partisan organization Peace Watch, which monitors Israeli and Palestinian violations of the Oslo agreements, the PA has failed to comply with seven Israeli requests for the extradition of 14 wanted terrorists.

What these refusals make clear is that the PA is not about to do what Rabin and Peres once hoped they would do: combat terrorists who act against Israel. Rajoub's comment about Hamas seems to reflect the relationship between the Palestinian Authority and the Islamic organizations. He said, "Hamas is a popular and legitimate Palestinian movement. Our agreement with them is they do not mount operations in Jericho or from Jericho."

Neither his security force nor any of the other eight PA armed forces wants to act as Israel's "collaborators." On the contrary: both Yasser Arafat and every other major PA figure continue to glorify and aggrandize the "martyrs" of the Palestinian struggle even as they pay lip service to the condemnation of terrorism.

That the PA's display of reluctance to cooperate with Israel in the fight against terrorism has coincided with revelations of one of the most extraordinary Israeli successes in uncovering terrorist cells should give the government pause. The more territories the PA controls, the easier it will be for terrorists to find shelter and the more difficult for Israel to harvest useful intelligence. If nothing else, the fiasco around the extradition from Jericho should serve as a warning that in fighting terrorism Israel can count only on itself.



LEG 6/95

Peres's peace process

YEDIDYA ATLAS

THE other night, following the bus bombing in Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Peres appeared on Israel TV. Responding to journalists' questions about the apparently clear correlation between progress in the peace process and growing terrorism, Peres once again came out with the government's favorite slogan.

"What's the alternative?" he asked.

The idea being that no matter how terrible things are, no matter how many people get killed, the opposition has no viable alternative to offer in place of the Rabin-Peres peace process. The foreign minister believes that there must be a sure-fire solution to any problem, that it's just a question of give and take.

Unfortunately in Peres's peace process - which is characterized by too much process and too little peace - Israel is doing the giving, and the Arabs the taking.

Last May, Peres met with leaders of the Council of World Churches. He reviewed the peace process, and stated that despite the PLO's basing its negotiating strategy on making complaints and creating an antagonistic atmosphere, Israel would forge ahead with the process.

It was evident that, from Peres's viewpoint, a farcical peace process is better than no peace process at all. From the government's standpoint, the only alternative is war. Ergo, critics of its peace process must be for war.

HOWEVER, both Prime Minister Rabin and Peres are missing the point. As Arthur Conan Doyle had Sherlock Holmes note: "The solution to a problem is to remove the impossible. Whatever remains."

however improbable, is the solution."

Applying this logic to our conflict, one arrives at this: When faced with a problem, remove the impossible. Whatever remains, however unpalatable, is the alternative.

The alternative to the Rabin-Peres peace process is neither war nor, necessarily, peace - if that is what reality dictates. Life tends not to be black and white.

Too much process, too little peace

AS ANY mathematician knows, not every problem has a solution. And any historian is aware, there are centuries-long conflicts still going on today, with no solution in sight. Bosnia is just a current prominent example.

Despite all the hopes and wishes in the world, no matter how much the Rabin-Peres government convinces itself that it can achieve "peace in our time," the reality is ignoring portends a national tragedy for the Jewish people.

Aside from the insoluble religious conflicts that divide Jew and Moslem as each one approaches issues from frequently conflicting premises - our divergent views on the status of Jerusalem, for example - the first premise required in order to make peace with an enemy is for each side to view the other as a former enemy.

No one can claim that Rabin and Peres have not embraced Yasser Arafat as a former enemy

and current negotiating partner, as someone apparently even more important than segments of their own population. Sadly, however, reality screams out the obvious: Arafat is still the terrorist chieftain he always was. He has kept few or none of his written commitments to Israel or verbal commitments to the US and the West, leading one to conclude that only those suffering from self-delusion could claim that he is sincerely interested in a real and lasting peace with Israel.

How can they ignore Arafat's declarations that he is just implementing the 1974 Fez "phased plan," or his repeated public calls for jihad, or his comparing the agreement with Israel to Mohammed's treaty with the tribe of Kur-eish - concepts every Moslem understands to mean nothing has changed?

It's business as usual, and that business is terrorism. The Oslo accords are not considered a binding agreement; they are simply a temporary tactic to fool the enemy. Nonetheless, Peres can find no alternative other than continuing to make unilateral concessions in return for empty promises.

The Rabin-Peres government cannot really engage in the fight against terror as Israel once did, for fear of Arafat getting upset and breaking off talks.

Yet what can Arafat threaten Israel with? A return to terror? Aside from the fact that he never really left it, what is his alternative?

The alternative for Rabin and Peres is to cease deluding themselves, face reality, and act accordingly.

The writer is a Jerusalem-based freelance journalist.

The two Micks

CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER

MICKY Mantle died amid a sea of ink and chat about his, well, imperfections.

As everyone knows by now, the mythic slugger, the all-American baseball hero abused body and mind - and deeply wounded his family - as he descended into an alcoholism which lasted through most of his post-baseball life. Then, last year, he sobered up and went straight.

And finally, while succumbing to liver cancer caused by his bad living, he expressed remorse and regret, urging others, "Don't be like me."

Americans are not very good at dealing with flaws in their heroes. Until recently, their preferred habit was to ignore or suppress the flaws (John Kennedy's, for example). Now they wallow in them.

The ideological imperative today is to deconstruct the hero.

My introduction to the fest-of-clay problem came when I first saw David Lean's *Lawrence of Arabia*.

For me, then a boy of 20, Lawrence was the perfect tortured hero. I rushed out to buy Lawrence's autobiographical *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, on which the film is based.

The lives of epic figures as artistically imagined, and as actually lived

Inside, I came upon a photographic plate of the real Lawrence. I was shocked. In place of the golden, almost two-meter Peter O'Toole was an imposter, 1.6 meters and plain.

There was more. Lawrence's own account of himself and his exploits with the Arabs during World War I were far less neat and heroic than the film's. What was I to do?

Twenty years later, Stanley Kauffmann, the *New Republic's* film reviewer, solved the problem for me. It was perfectly all right to live with the two Mr. Lawrences.

Kauffmann, reviewing the re-released film in 1989, squarely addressed the problem of the gap between the lives of epic figures as artistically imagined, and as actually lived.

Kauffmann's point was that in the movie, Lawrence, despite the "simplification of the protagonist's character and life" was such "a major achievement, so excellently fashioned in almost every way that it... becomes paradoxically independent of the facts on which it is based."

We now have two Lawrences, each with its own authenticity - one artistic, the other historical. Kauffmann compared this to Brecht's *Galileo*, of which it was once said that while "Brecht was all wrong about the 17th century in general and about Galileo Galilei in particular," Brecht's play still retained a "special relevancy, a more urgent truth."

KAUFFMANN'S solution is certainly preferable to the way the media have tried to solve the problem of the two Mr. Mantles: reconciling them with the saccharin suggestion that Mantle's deathbed redemption brought the hero and the bum back full circle into grace.

Yes, but not quite. Mantle did carry himself well, indeed nobly, at the end. But that does not make up for what went on before. It does not clear the books of the wasted, dissolute decades.

Better to take Stanley Kauffmann's solution. Let's live with the two Micks. First, the off-field Mick, the man of gifts but not much nobility, who indeed squandered his gifts and admitted to dissipating the latter part of his career and much of his later life by hard drinking and easy living.

And then there is The Mick, the legendary baseball hero. My hero, too.

We worshipped him not just because he was great, but because he had courage. In the 1951 World Series, his rookie year, he injured his knee badly when his spikes caught on a drain in right field. It seemed like every year he had another operation. Yet, said a teammate, he played hard and never complained. He was not just a great player. He was the greatest wounded player that ever lived. That made him mythic.

(Washington Post Writers Group)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EBAN'S ASSERTIONS

Sir, - Abba Eban's article of August 11 entitled "The three percent minority" contains a number of outrageous assertions which cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. The very title of his article cries out for vehement correction. Part of the current demonization campaign against the so-called "settlers" depicts them as "only" two percent of the population of Israel. Mr. Eban is now generously adding one more percent. He builds his case - as those before him - on the false and insidious claim that only 140,000 people are opposed to the present peace process and that therefore they are not in a position "to impose their views... on four million."

The fact of the matter is that at least half of Israel's population is opposed to the present government's policies. To speak of only 140,000 Israelis being in opposition is a dishonest attempt to brainwash the rest, unworthy of a scholar and intellectual like Abba Eban.

In a somewhat kinder paragraph, Mr. Eban admits that "they are entitled to be free from contemptuous epithets by government leaders and to have their security problems seriously addressed." Yet Mr. Eban conveniently forgets that this is precisely what the present struggle is all about.

Mr. Eban is guilty of the same epithet usage when he says that they "appear to have enviable amounts of spare time at their disposal for demonstrative purposes, but they were not the builders and are not the owners of the roads." Had this been said of Jews in a non-Jewish coun-

try, outrage would have been registered on the part of Jewish world opinion.

Mr. Eban asserts that "there are no precedents in world history for government allowing serious policy attitudes to be derailed because of the kind of provocations that settler leaders have imposed on the security forces." No precedents? Mr. Eban knows better! One need not go beyond events in our lifetime. Has Mr. Eban forgotten that the powerful administrations of presidents Johnson and Nixon had to yield on Vietnam due to demonstrations on the campuses and streets of the US? Or the same methods used by truckers in Washington or farmers in Paris?

Perhaps Mr. Eban might use his eloquence and the agility of his pen to write a follow-up piece on the very security problems of the settlers who are where they are because successive Israeli governments have urged them to come, both from the Western democracies and from Israel itself. While doing so, he might also propose some workable solution to these problems and persuade his friends and ideological associates to speak humanely and civilly. Best of all, he might take his car and himself for a short ride to meet face to face with the maligned settlers and find that they are hard-working and industrious contributors to Israel's economy and its academic institutions who are willing to risk their livelihoods and even go to jail in the defense of their Zionist principles.

RABBI FABIAN SCHONFELD
Flushing, New York

HUMBLED ISRAEL

Sir, - The shame and humiliation which this nation has brought upon itself by closing the Temple Mount to Jewish worshippers on Tisha Be'av because of the threats of Yasser Arafat and Faisal Hussein, and despite its own Supreme Court's ruling to the contrary, will not escape the notice of an international community which is all too pleased with the sight of a humbled Israel. It is unfortunate that the threats of violence might have indeed been real, incited by a climate in which our own government's policies have emboldened the Arabs and the world to challenge our sovereign rights over all of Jeru-

salem. But, despite these threats, the police should have closed the Temple Mount to the Arabs and ensured the safety of Jewish worshippers, while they purposefully enforced a ruling promulgated by the Supreme Court of our own sovereign nation. With the appropriate level of public relations tools at work, the world could have been made to see the face of an Israel proud of its ancient heritage, dedicated to its sacredness, enforcing the rights of members of all faiths, even Jews, to pray openly in their holy places.

LISA GRAN KOWITZ
Mevaseret Zion

CARAVAN SITES

Sir, - I refer to your item reported July 31, "Five injured in immigrant demo at Emek Hefer caravan site."

and wish to point out the following: In the framework of the evacuation of caravan sites, it was decided that, at the present juncture, Be'erotayim would serve as a temporary housing solution for single immigrants from sites whose evacuation is being completed. Activity at the site will continue on the basis of a comprehensive interministerial program, which will be carried out in coordination and cooperation with the local council and will cover all the needs of the site's residents.

Senior employees of the Ministry of Absorption visited the site and drew up proposals to cover the specific problems. The ministry has started to implement the proposals. Included are plans to increase guarding at all hours of the day and night so as to keep order at the site and increase the security of the residents. It should be remembered that during the past two years, the ministry persuaded at least 2,900 families of immigrants from Ethiopia out of a total of 3,720 who lived in caravan sites, i.e. 78 percent, to leave them. The remaining immigrants will be offered solutions in the very near future, either in the form of mortgages on very favorable terms, or of public housing.

AMNON BEERI, Spokesman,
Ministry of Absorption
Jerusalem

SHOCKING CARTOON

Sir, - On the way back from one of my annual visits to Israel, I opened *The Jerusalem Post* of August 15 and was shocked (I use this word very rarely) when I saw the cartoon of Oleg on page 6. The *Shimur*-like cartoon which brands the Palestinians in general as a mob and gang of criminals does harm to the Palestinians but even more to the Israelis. It stirs hatred towards the Palestinians, but in the unbiased onlooker, it stirs hatred towards Israelis, which the Israeli society in its large majority doesn't deserve. As a decent newspaper you have to help to quell the brushfire, not to nourish it.

OTHMAR KEEL
Fribourg, Switzerland

הכזא מן אלדל

The two
Micks
M



At Charlie's Barber Shop in Ringgold, Ga., the prices are low and the rules are clear. Sandra Soard is the barber, Frank Young the customer.

Inside Main Street, U.S.A.

Yes, a Small Town Is Different

By SAM ROBERTS

THE nation's center of population is a device that only a statistician could contrive — the pivot at which a perfectly level map of the United States would balance if everyone weighed the same.

It's fitting that the pivot turns out to be Steelville, Mo., a town of fewer than 2,000 people that grew up around a gristmill in the 19th century, thrived until the railroad and the Interstate passed it by and then reinvented itself by remodeling downtown storefronts to evoke a bygone era when the small town was synonymous with American values.

For two centuries, small towns have loomed large in the nation's iconography. They were idealized havens where common goals could be reconciled with rugged individualism, nurtur-

It's a way of life that grows more appealing as it fades.

ing places where people depended on their neighbors and where boys like Lyndon Johnson or Richard Nixon or Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan or Bill Clinton could grow up to be President.

But for all its mythical appeal, Main Street now goes pretty much one way.

Most Americans live in metropolises with a million or more people. The population of towns outside metropolitan areas and with under

10,000 people has shriveled. As recently as 1970, 20 million Americans, or about 1 in 10, still lived in those towns. By 1990, under 16 million, or about 1 in 16, did.

Among them were boys and girls who might grow up to be President. Also, a teen-ager, Susan Smith, who felt so sheltered and found such strength in Union, S.C. (population 9,840), that she even refused to venture off to college. Last month, a jury of her neighbors spared Susan Smith the death penalty and sentenced her instead to life in prison for drowning her two young sons.

Sherwood Anderson, the author of scorching novels about small town provincialism, wrote decades ago that "if some of the color has gone, the towns tending to be more and more of one pattern." Main Street's relentless grip on the

Continued on page 3

Insecurity Council

Isolationism Makes China the World's Problem

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

S UDDENLY, it seems, China is the world's troublemaker. For two months it played with the life of Harry Wu, before setting the human rights advocate free last week so that Washington would not embarrass China by keeping Hillary Rodham Clinton from a conference on women in Beijing next week.

For most of this year China, bent on preventing any kind of protests, has been backtracking on promises to let that conference be a free exchange of ideas, most recently by harassing thousands of foreigners with denied or delayed visas and repressive regulations. More ominously, it has scared the Taiwanese with missile tests and military maneuvers for weeks. And its fleet keeps the Philippines and Vietnam perennially on edge.

All of this begins to look like a new cold war, Chinese style, with bouts of harsh public bullying and almost continuous if discreet applications of pressure. Examples are not hard to find here in the halls of an institution created 50 years ago on the eve of the first East-West superpower conflict. Where once Khrushchev banged his shoe, now Chinese diplomats police the nooks and crannies for possible friends of Taiwan or traces of the Dalai Lama's Tibetan supporters. Where once a stolid Andrei Gromyko delivered Soviet party-line prevarications, immovable Chinese hold the line in the Security Council against most punitive measures against rogue nations, while quietly assembling a new anti-Western bloc in the new East.

That much of China's behavior seems as pointlessly petty as it is threatening reflects a widening gulf of understanding that could make a new cold war as dangerous as the



Chinese soldiers view Beijing museum photo of nuclear test.

last. China sees enemies everywhere; the West founders in response to a period of political uncertainty. What missile crisis, what Bay of Pigs could be born of this mistrust? Many who know China well say this is not the time to walk away but rather to engage the Chinese, however tricky the task may be.

The first step is understanding their motives. China is the world's most populous country with growing economic as well as military power. It holds the only permanent Asian seat on the Security Council. But for all its size and power it is still an insecure developing nation with huge social problems, facing a leadership struggle with the eclipse of an

Continued on page 4

The Servant Class Is at the Counter

By DAVID CAY JOHNSTON

A S the gap between the working poor and the working rich grows, the servant class is making a comeback of sorts.

Servants haven't disappeared. They just moved out.

"The servant class is all around us," said Phyllis Palmer, a history professor at George Washington University who wrote "Domesticity and Dirt," a 1989 study of housewives and their servants in the years between the world wars. "They just aren't on the household payroll. They've been outsourced."

Until World War II, middle-class American families typically had one or more servants to help around the house. In 1940, the Bureau of Labor Statistics counted 2.6 million domestic servants, almost one job in 20. Now, cleaners, cooks and others working in private homes account for less than one job in 145. It may seem that hardly anyone has servants except for the very rich and the professional couples in big cities who hire an au pair to watch their small children.

But today the family cook works at McDonald's, Domino's or one of those those delis that deliver dinner

to the overworked middle class families of the 90's in which mothers, single or married, typically work full time outside the home.

The daughters and granddaughters and other successors of maids who cleaned, ironed and washed windows in an era when most mothers were homemakers are now more likely to come in once a week and to be on the payroll not of the family, but of Merry Maids. Just as likely, Professor Palmer says, the maid now works for a janitorial service, spending her nights cleaning office buildings.

At the Center

And the nanny has been replaced by the employees of the day care center. Among preschool children, fewer than 1 in 13 whose mother works outside the home is cared for by a nanny.

As the servant class has moved from private homes to the payrolls of businesses, the percentage of workers in such jobs has increased, too. One useful measure is restaurant employment: in 1964, 1.7 million Americans worked in eating and drinking establishments, and in 1994, 7.1 million did; the total workforce

Continued on page 2

Winner-Take-All

In a free market economy, how to determine the value of work.

By Peter Passell

4

Keeping Cool

Name a word that has four letters and means hot.

By Steve Lohr

4

Salutations

Campaigning with Bill and Bob and Phil and Pat and Pete.

By Todd S. Purdum

2



Seven household servants, in Wisconsin around 1905.

The Nation

Call 'Em 'Prez.' It's Fine by Them.

By TODD S. PURDUM

JACKSON, Wyo. AS President Clinton practiced his puts at the Jackson Hole Golf and Tennis Club the other day, a middle-aged man a few yards behind him suddenly shouted, "Hey, Bill, over here!"

Mr. Clinton nodded silently, but the mildly annoyed look that crossed his relaxed vacation face seemed to say, "That's Mr. President to you, pal."

The moment was intriguing, in part because Mr. Clinton has been the willing instrument of his own Billification. He may be William Jefferson Clinton for purposes of proclamations and other formalities, but in daily life and a thousand and one headlines, he is, by his choice, just our Bill.

Regular Guys

And as the political season heats up, he is far from alone. Most of his would-be Republican successors (who no doubt fault him for lacking gravity in office) are casting themselves as a bunch of regular guys too. They're Bob 'n' Phil 'n' Pete 'n' Pat, and by their piebald handles ye shall know them.

Two decades ago, an ex-Georgia Governor named Jimmy Carter caused a mild stir by eschewing the statelier James Earl in the White House. After all, multisyllabic, hoity-toity-sounding monikers were long a tradition in American politics, from William Jennings Bryan to Franklin Delano Roosevelt to Lyndon Baines Johnson (as were, more recently, catchy and headline-friendly triple initials, but only among Democrats for some reason).

And while it is true that there was always the occasional Abe or Alf or Teddy in the Presidential hurly-burly, these days diminutives are the humanizing rule, in campaign literature as in life. It's Dan Quayle, not J. Danforth, it's Al Gore, not Albert Jr., and it's Ross Perot, not Henry R. ("I'm Ross, and you're the boss," the Texan liked to tell his followers in 1992).

"It's clearly a way to tap into something we have in this country now, a political class, where there's a 'them' and an 'us,'" said Hank Morris, a Democratic political consultant. "The 'them' are the politicians and the 'us' is everybody else, and this is a way to make them seem more like us."

After all, does William Philip Gramm really sound tough enough to be the Texas taskmaster ready to rescue Washington from the folly of its liberal ways? Does

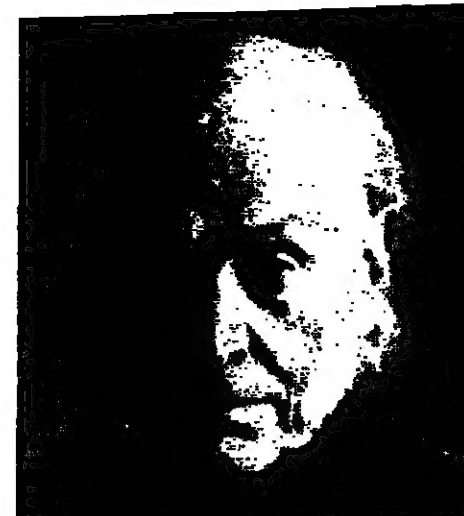
Peter Barton Wilson sound snappy enough to be a Sun Belt knight errant? Is Patrick Joseph Buchanan a firebrand conservative or a gentle seminarian? Even Andrew Lamar Alexander Jr. has settled on the flannel-shirt folksiness of plain old Lamar (though his poll rankings suggest it's not folksy enough).

First-name familiarity has its derisive uses, too, of course. The contemptuous cry at the 1988 Democratic Convention, mocking a Republican Vice President who was so loyal to Ronald Reagan as to have left few fingerprints in eight years, was "Where was George?" Enough to make a man glad of the Herbert Walker Bush behind him.

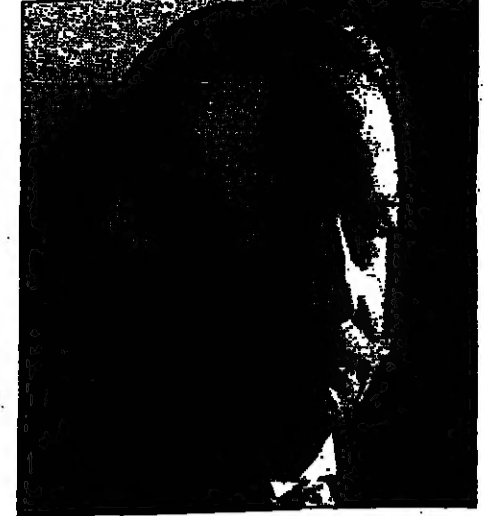
In fairness, as Mr. Morris points out, most of these candidates really are known, to their friends and on their checkbooks, by their short forms. And occasional catcalls notwithstanding, rank does have a way of assuring its privileges.

"Rest assured that if Colin Powell runs, he'll still be called 'General,' and Clinton will be called 'Mr. President' and Dole will be called 'Senator,'" Mr. Morris said. "And everybody who works for Ross Perot will call him 'Sir.'"

Clockwise from top: John Quincy Adams (The Metropolitan Museum of Art); William Howard Taft (The New York Times); Herbert Hoover, Woodrow Wilson (Associated Press).



Jack



Bill



Woody



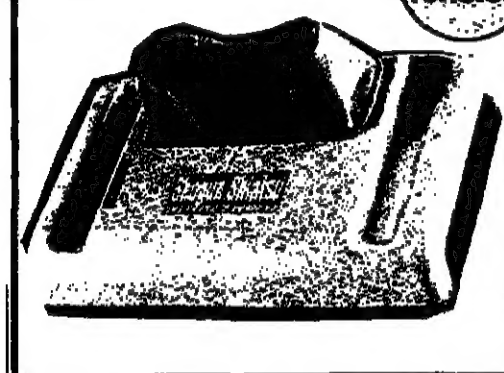
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The Emerging Servant Class, At the Counter

Continued from page 1

had not quite doubled in that period.

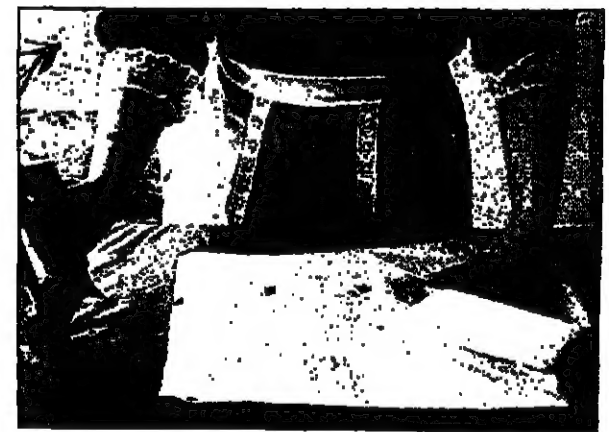
Lawrence Mishel, a labor economist at the Economic Policy Institute in Washington, said the growth of personal-services jobs was being fueled in part by the rising incomes of the top 20 percent of the population, the rich and the burgeoning upper middle class who have more money to pay for personal services from by-the-pound laundry service to dog walkers in the city (and, in the suburbs, services that remove the family dog's droppings from the yard).

People buy these services when they want, cutting them off when money is tight, and leave the frustrating problem of calculating withholding taxes to someone else. (Domestic servants were not covered by Social Security until 1950, and many are still cheated out of these benefits. And the minimum wage did not apply to domestics until 1974.)

Indeed, the families that pay the servant class's salaries are, in effect, treating the workers in the same way that large corporations are treating them. The technique, called outsourcing, also eliminates paid vacations and medical insurance, and may avoid the taxes that finance Social Security, disability and unemployment benefits.

By replacing the family cook with take-out food, a working parent can achieve the goals of simplicity, flexibility and lower cost, avoiding paperwork and social insurance taxes. (Of course, these circumstances exact a price on home life: less time with children, more exhaustion, dustballs and cold dinners.)

While servants have always been the most exploited of workers, some figures suggest that that they were



The New York Times

better off economically as household employees.

Consider the family cook. Books on the etiquette of hiring servants indicate that in major East Coast cities in 1910, a cook typically earned \$10 a week. Adjusted for inflation, that is about \$145 today. But back then there was no income tax, no Social Security, unemployment or disability tax. To net \$145 a week in 1995, a fast-food worker needs to gross about \$170, which happens to be what 40 hours at the minimum wage totals.

The fast-food worker probably commutes to work, so keeping his or her job means at least \$2.50 a day for subway or bus fare. Thus the net cash from a full-time fast-food job at the minimum wage is about \$132.50 a week, or about 8.6 percent less than the 1910 household cook's weekly pay.

Out of that pay, the outsourced servant has to eat and pay for housing, the only two benefits that came with the live-in cook's job in 1910.

Chloe E. Bird, a sociologist at the Health Institute at New England Medical Center who has studied servants, says the shift from household servants to outsourced servants grew in part from the new science of management that developed with the industrial era. After World War I, the field of home economics arose, with girls taught in school how to organize a family budget and a pantry.

Professor Palmer notes that machines also began to replace domestic labor, with vacuum cleaners, gas stoves, electric refrigerators and, in the 1930's, automatic washing machines, substituting for maids in many homes.

And while management and machines made housework more efficient, corporations began finding ways to increase the productivity of these workers, which earned them profits. A cook for a family of four, for example, prepared 84 meals a week for a family of four, assuming they always ate at home. A cook at McDonald's is often paid less but can turn out hundreds of meals in a day. That's productivity.

JANE AUSTEN
The Prince

STEPHEN CRANE
The Red Badge of Courage

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE
The Scarlet Letter

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SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY

What's Happy? How Small-Town People Define It

Continued from page 1

minds of the townspeople had dissipated, too. Measured against small-town hopes and fears, America remains a palette of diversity, though. Largely unnoticed behind gingerbread facades until a neighbor runs for President or commits a horrific crime, nearly 16 million Americans in 11,897 small towns quietly defy the small town archetype.

They are older, whiter, poorer and more dependent on Government subsidies than most other Americans, increasingly so. Many more 18-to-35-year-olds are leaving than moving in.

Compared with metropolitan cities, suburbs and small cities with 10,000 to 50,000 residents, small towns have the highest proportion of mobile home residents (11 percent) and of people who have lived in the same home for at least two decades (22 percent). They also have the highest proportion of people who were born in this country (98 percent, largely of English, German and Scandinavian origin).

Disproportionately, too, small-town households are more dependent on welfare (10 percent) and Social Security (35 percent) from a Government that many say they mistrust. Small towns have the highest proportion of poor families with children. Also, a higher percentage of single mothers, both black and white, than metropolitan cities.

That profile, drawn from the census and from the National Opinion Research Center's General Social Survey, sets small towns apart from cities, suburbs and

Relatively speaking, they're white and poor, older and native-born, bored but happy, living for the children. And they stay put.

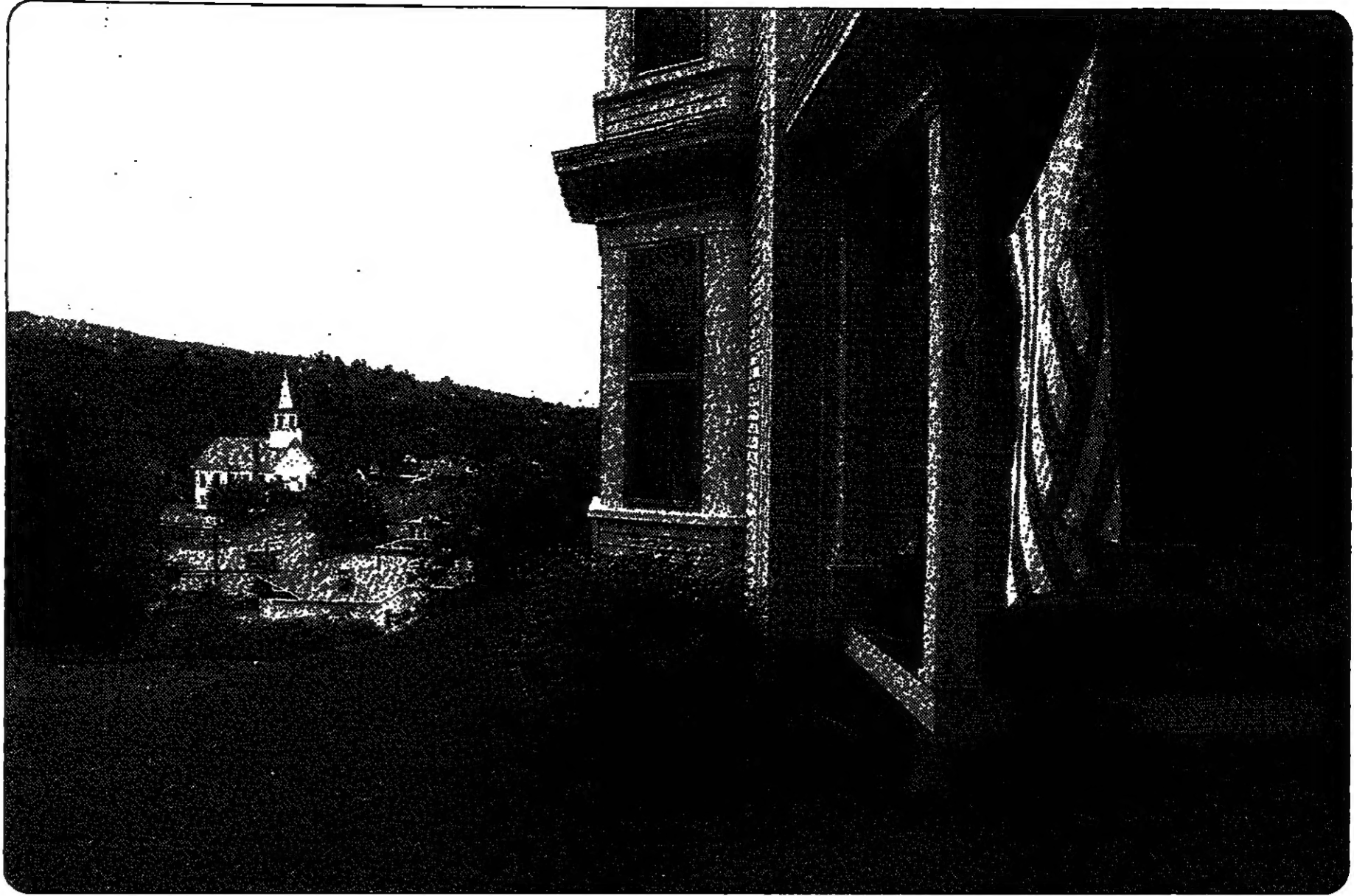
metropolitan areas in the social as well as the demographic measures that it portrays.

Jane Jacobs defined a town as "a settlement that does not generate its growth from its own local economy." As factories close, small towns fit that definition more than ever. They have the highest proportion of unemployed people and of high school dropouts.

Small cities may be even more socially conservative than small towns, but, as George Orwell once wrote, "public opinion, because of the tremendous urge to conformity in gregarious animals, is less tolerant than any system of law." In small towns, there is less public, but more opinion.

More than people in other places, small-town residents supported George Bush in 1992, favor the death penalty for murder (88 percent), attend church weekly, oppose adultery and pornography (though 1 in 25, the most anywhere, said they had sex for pay within the last year). They are more likely to spend evenings with neighbors, but the least inclined to trust people.

Small-town residents were most likely to describe themselves as very happy but least likely to say they were happily married. They were most likely to have



Keith Meyers/The New York Times

Sunapee, N.H., pop. 2,607 Although the homes here are a bit larger than those in the typical small town (5.8 rooms vs. 5.3), their price tags are substantially larger. Sunapee houses were worth, on average, \$141,230 in 1990,

almost three times the \$48,503 for all small-town houses. The nearby ski slopes may drive up real estate prices, but tourism provides good jobs. Households here had an average income of \$37,272 in 1990; all small towns averaged \$27,386.

been beaten as children and most likely to maintain that bringing children into this world is unfair. But they say that having children is the main purpose of marriage and that children are life's greatest joy.

More than anywhere else, people (40 percent of them) described daily life as dull, which helps explain why the younger ones often leave and the others stay.

Community may now manifest itself in the suburban shopping mall, the neighborhood bodega, behind gated private enclaves and on the Internet, but the mythical appeal of small towns endures. Fully 33 percent of big-city residents, 38 percent of suburbanites and 87 percent of the people in cities with 10,000 to 50,000 people described the place they live as a small town.

Life's Contradictions Find Even Little Places

Survey findings for small-town residents and all Americans.

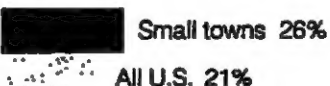
"Small towns" are those with populations of less than 10,000 that are not suburbs.

Although residents of small towns say they are happier...

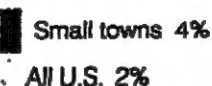
Those saying that they were "very happy" when asked about their general happiness.



... they are more sickly...
Those saying that their overall health condition was "fair" or "poor."



... and are more likely to be unhappy at home.
Those saying that they got no satisfaction from their family life.



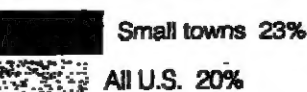
People in small towns say they feel safe...

Those saying that they were not afraid to walk around their neighborhood at night.

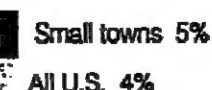


... but more of them have had a gun pointed their way...

Those that they had ever been threatened with a gun or shot at.



... and have recently been the victims of break-ins.
Percentage saying that their home had been broken into in the past year.

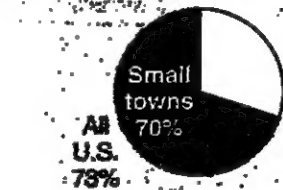


Maybe that's why they have more guns.
Percentage saying that they have a gun in their home.



They had a slightly lower voter turnout...

Those respondents who were eligible and said they voted in the 1992 presidential election.



... perhaps because they think the Government doesn't care about their problems.

Those who agreed that "most public officials are not really interested in the problems of the average man."



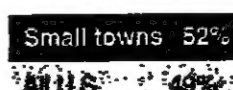
They are more Republican.

Those who said they were members of each party.

	DEM.	IND.	REP.
Small towns	29%	33%	37%
All U.S.	31%	35%	32%

Small-town people are proud to be Americans...

Those saying that they were "extremely" proud to be American.



... but don't want to share America with newcomers...

Those saying that immigration to the United States should be decreased "a little" or "a lot."



... because they think jobs would be threatened.

Those saying that it was "very likely" that more immigrants would lead to higher unemployment.



Although small-town people believe strongly in God...

Those agreeing with "I know God really exists and I have no doubts about it."



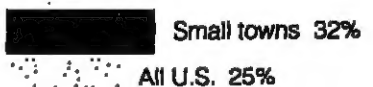
... and are more likely to want prayer in schools...

Those disagreeing with the Supreme Court ruling against states that required Bible verses or the Lord's Prayer be read in public schools.



... only a third are regular churchgoers.

Those who say they attend religious services every week or nearly every week.



Keith Meyers/The New York Times

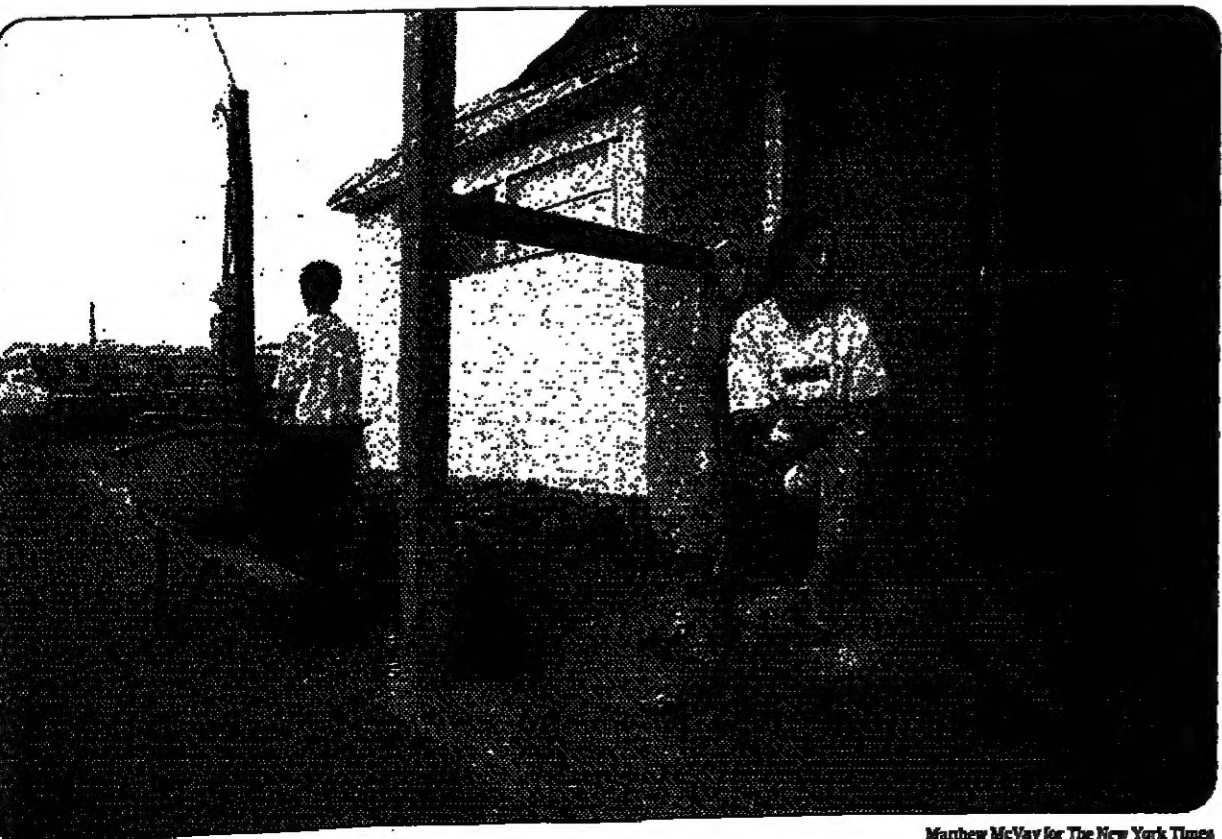
Auto repair, Sunapee style.

All survey questions are from the 1994 General Social Survey, conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. A random sample of 2,992 adults nationwide were interviewed in person in the spring of 1994. The figures used here are for white people only, because the average small town has a non-white population of less than 2 percent, far less than the black, Asian and Indian populations in more urban areas. Unless race was factored out, the comparisons of small towns to America as a whole would have become more a comparison of white vs. non-white attitudes. The data analysis was done for The New York Times by Dr. Andrew A. Beveridge, Sociology Department, Queens College of the City University of New York. The composite population profiles are from an analysis of 22,983 places in the continental United States from the 1990 census. This was also done for The Times by Dr. Beveridge.



Alan S. Weber for The New York Times

Ringgold, Ga., pop. 1,663 The median age here is 35.6 years, older than the 33.3 for all small towns. So it should not be a surprise to hear that 39 percent of Ringgold's households receive a Social Security check, more than the average for all small towns, 35 percent, and the 26 percent nationwide.



Matthew McVay for The New York Times

Velarde, N.M., pop. 3,243 In 1990, 27 percent of the town's residents were living below the poverty level, a figure worse than that for all small towns (18 percent) and the nation (13 percent). Velarde's unemployment rate, 10.9 percent back then, was above the small-town total, 7.5 percent, and the 6.3 percent nationwide.

Ideas & Trends

It's Hot, Has Four Letters And Legs

By STEVE LOHR

AMID all his earnest patter about personal computers being tools of empowerment, Bill Gates, the billionaire chairman of Microsoft, offered CNN's Larry King three words last week that finally touched on what all the fuss over a software program was really about.

"Software is cool," Mr. Gates said. The hordes who stayed up all night to purchase Microsoft's Windows 95 weren't there to get their hands on a \$90 chunk of software code in a shrink-wrap box. Instead, they were celebrating a Woodstock for the digital age. Be there or be square.

And one of the cultural byproducts of the relentless march of personal-computer technology through society is the extraordinary revival and pervasive use of the term "cool" — the favorite expression of Mr. Gates and just about everyone else in computerdom.

The modern roots of cool go back to the 1940's and before. In 1947, the jazz saxophonist Charlie Parker cut a record titled "Cool Blues." Over the years, the popularity of "cool" as a slang expression has ebbed and flowed, but it has been used by bebop musicians, beatniks, hippies, techies and beyond.

It's the endurance of "cool," more than its etymology, that intrigues linguists. Aging colloquial expressions tend to fall by the wayside. People don't run around today intoning "twenty-three skidoo" or "it's the berries."

"It is surprising that 'cool' has survived so long," observes John Simpson, the chief editor of the Oxford English Dictionary. "Usually one generation tries not to use the slang of the previous generation."

Cool Isn't Random

For the computer crowd, "cool" is an all-purpose expression of approval. Fred Moody, an author, spent a year with a team of programmers at the Microsoft Corporation, immersed in its corporate culture. In his book "Sing the Body Electronic: A Year With Microsoft on the Multimedia Frontier," Mr. Moody writes about the term "cool," as it is used at Microsoft: "Depending upon the context in which it is used and the tone of voice with which it is uttered, cool can mean perfect, phenomenal, awesome, ingenious, eye-popping,



Charlie Parker, Maynard G. Krebs and Bill Gates share a common word.

bliss inducing, pretty clever, enchanting, fine, adequate, acceptable, okay, or any of hundreds or so of other such words. The opposite of cool, in all of its meanings, is random." (Random, in this sense, means out of it, wrong or clueless.)

"Cool" has become part of America's linguistic currency. Fox television network has recently run print ads showing a picture of an older, dowdy person in his underwear alongside a picture of one of the self-consciously trendy characters from Fox's evening soap opera, "Melrose Place." The copy above the two contrasting photos reads: "Cool like them or Cool like us."

Last month, Dr. Lee P. Brown, the senior White House anti-drug official, spoke forcefully in urging American companies to stop making liquor, beer and tobacco so attractive to children. His punch line: "Corporations must stop marketing coolness."

"Cool" has evolved to reach its present-day usage over the course of more than a century. Through most of its life as a slang expression, cool has had an edgy, counterculture connotation. In the early 19th century, notes Jesse Sheidlower, the editor of the Random House Dictionary of American Slang, "cool" was used to mean impudent, insolent or daring. A citation in 1825, from the magazine English Spy, refers to a young man from Eton College as "A right cool fish," meaning "one who is not particular about what he says or does."

All That Jazz

By the 1930's, Mr. Sheidlower said, "cool" had come to mean exciting or enjoyable in the English used by many American blacks, including the author Zora Neale Hurston in her 1935 book "Mules and Men." Black jazz musicians helped introduce "cool" to a wider audience and, by the late 1940's, it was used loosely as a general term of approval. In 1948, The New Yorker wrote, "The bebop people have a language of their own. ... Their expressions of approval include 'cool!'"

To the early computer technophiles, the appeal of "cool" seems to have been its counterculture lineage. Stewart Brand, the editor of the Whole Earth Catalog and one of the founders of The Well, an on-line computer

service, recalls first hearing the word "cool" in the 1950's used by beatniks in San Francisco. And, he says, there was a real affinity between the counterculture street scene and renegade computer hackers.

"Instead of doing drugs," Mr. Brand said, "they were doing computers."

Still, the use of "cool" is one thing, but its use as an all-purpose term, repeated again and again in conversation, suggests a certain lack of imagination and precision. And it is true that wealthy young programmers, like those at Microsoft, tend to be fluent in the language of computer code but inarticulate in English. Some computer mavens even regard English as a second-rate language, mushy and subjective compared to computing's precise digital vernacular.

John Brockman, the author of "The Third Culture," a book about how science and technology are shaping intellectual life, sees the insistent use of "cool" as a sign of insularity. "It's indicative of a monoculture — people who share the same ideas and the same fairly limited language," Mr. Brockman explained. "They don't have to say much beyond 'cool' because the people they are speaking to know what they mean."

Perhaps, Mr. Brand replies, "but now we're all in this subculture together. In fact, 'cool' has gone so mainstream that this could be the time to sell your stock in cool."

A Theory of Capitalism

Lonely, and Rich, at the Top

By PETER PASSELL

ANYONE who can hit a curve ball in the Major Leagues is an instant millionaire. The president of every self-respecting Fortune 500 company makes more in a week than the division manager down the hall earns in a year. That's life. Or, rather, that's the way of competitive markets — the price of encouraging innovation and growth.

Then, again, maybe not. Two very reputable economists, Robert Frank of Cornell and Philip Cook of Duke, have taken a fresh look at the gospel according to Adam Smith and found it wanting in an era of ballooning gaps in pay between the best and the merely excellent.

Their subversive new book, "The Winner-Take-All Society" (Free Press) is, at the very least, a reminder that capitalism more than occasionally fails to live up to the press releases. And if liberals rouse from their post-Newt torpor, the book could provide ammunition for a counterattack on the anti-interventionism in vogue in Washington.

At the very heart of capitalism is the idea that the market value of work is determined by its productivity. Hence an auto mechanic makes three times as much as a burger flipper because people are willing to pay three times as much for the product of her labor.

The Market Rules

The goodies in life are distributed accordingly: pay gaps wax and wane with the trends in demography, technology, international trade and the like that determine relative productivity. Those who would tamper with the outcome risk damaging the complex, self-regulating machinery of national prosperity.

Mr. Frank and Mr. Cook don't question the linkage between pay and productivity. Indeed, they argue that the links are tighter than ever. But they wonder whether the capitalist apparatus efficiently allocates the labor of the economic elite, where markets are, in effect, organized as tournaments in which vast numbers are encouraged to compete for great prizes that only a few can win.

Take the market for movie stars. A handful of actors earn millions of dollars per picture because their presence reliably swells the box office. The rest, many of whom are only marginally less sexy, beautiful or talented, scrape by on bit parts or wait on tables.

Mr. Cook cites a "leveraging of skills" in a variety of professions. As companies get bigger, markets become global and technology changes ever more rapidly, billions



in profits can turn on a single decision by the senior manager. By the same token, super-successful lawyers who used to win one case at a time now reach for \$100 million payoffs in class action suits and mass accident claims.

Just as baseball players' salaries exploded once they were free to pick their own teams, the superstars of corporate America command incredible sums because they can jump to richer ships.

Rewards are still equal to the market value of individual achievement. So what is the problem? Winner-take-all markets may well be inefficient in spite of the high degree of competition, the two economists argue, because they attract far more talent than can be productively employed.

Wasted Efforts

By Mr. Frank's reckoning, a winner-take-all market is analogous to a rich fishery that is open to all. A few boats could harvest the entire catch. But since no one is excluded, many share a fixed supply of fish, effectively wasting most of the labor and capital that goes into fishing.

If you buy this logic, allows Mr. Frank, you are buying a potent rationale for tampering with incentives in free markets. "Efficiency does not have to mean inequity," Mr. Frank argues; "quite the opposite." Limiting the rewards in winner-take-all markets and redistributing the surplus to those who don't have the skills to enter the tournament could actually increase efficiency.

Mr. Frank does not call for limiting the number of bond traders on Wall Street the way governments are beginning to limit the number of fishing boats off the coast of Alaska. But he does see a case for playing Robin Hood to the free market's sheriff of Nottingham. More progressive taxes that cut the returns to the winners, he argues, would reduce the numbers competing for the prizes, thereby freeing talented workers for other endeavors.

Not surprisingly this heresy is drawing responses from free market economists that range from cautious to hostile. Paul Krugman of Stanford University, who is on the cautious end, wonders how pervasive the winner-take-all phenomenon really is. "Most people don't try to become Michael Jordan or Michael Eisner," he reminds.

Sherwin Rosen of the University of Chicago agrees: "There's just no data," he says. "I don't think this applies to the butcher, baker and candlestick maker." And while in theory he accepts the idea that winner-take-all markets could attract excess talent, he is doubtful that intervention could improve on their efficiency. "Who could plausibly estimate how many lawyers are too many?" he asks.

Mr. Krugman wonders whether some winner-take-all markets aren't more like gold fields than fisheries, where thousands of prospectors search for the mother lode that can make just a few of them rich. Here, the fact that most people come up empty-handed does not prove their effort was wasted. "The winners are, in effect, collecting the wages of those who don't find gold," he explains.

That said, the rise of winner-take-all markets still offers an intellectually respectable rationale to those who would rather not let the economic chips fall where they may. If Mr. Frank and Mr. Cook are right, the conflict between economic efficiency and economic justice — what the late Arthur Okun called "the big tradeoff" — is a false dichotomy.

So, too, is the need to keep tax rates low for the rich, or to accept narrow limits on the sums that government can redistribute according to need. Indeed, says Mr. Frank, the proper antidote to winner-take-all markets, is "a kinder, gentler economics" in which the tournament winners pay tribute for the sake of efficiency as well as community.



Chinese consular officials in New York take visa applications for women's conference.

China's Isolationism: World's Problem

Continued from page 1

aging Deng Xiaoping. And it wears a bristling nationalism on its shoulder that may be fed by that struggle.

At the United Nations, the Chinese are usually isolated and self-absorbed, and their actions are a clue to their priorities. Internationalists they are not, unlike the Soviets. On the Security Council, a diplomat said, "China is just not part of the party." Silent on most issues, the Chinese weigh in only when they see themselves or their principles threatened. They don't like sanctions, embargoes, human rights monitors or peace-enforcement operations, for such precedents could someday be used against them. In the larger General Assembly, they have come to form a core around which an unlikely coalition, including India and Iran and sometimes Mexico, clusters to fend off perceived threats to national sovereignty.

The military threat, Magazine, page 50.

China is not always alone in self-imposed withdrawal. Other Asian nations maintain low profiles at the United Nations, an unfortunate trend given Asia's rising power, and growing concern about China. Ismail Razali, Malaysia's widely engaged representative, says he understands the symptoms. The United Nations, he says, is "diminished in stature and regulated by the great powers, who seem to be disciplining the developing countries." It is a European club that now includes Russia, he added.

China gets away with browbeating the United Nations for a number of reasons. Many nations including the United States can and do put intense pressure on the Secretary General to protect their interests or promote their candidates for jobs within

the system. China, with a Security Council veto, has power to thwart the selection — or, in the present case of Boutros Boutros Ghali, the re-election — of a Secretary General. It must also be courted by the other four permanent Council members to insure that China does no worse than remain on the sidelines when the "European" majority rams through a resolution.

There is also history. From the 1949 Communist revolution until 1971, China was frozen out of the United Nations by the intransigence of the United States and its allies, who for years backed Taiwan (still viewed by China as a renegade province) in its claim to the Chinese seat in the organization. That period is not easily forgotten, not only by the Chinese but also by other developing nations who think of it as a sustained display of American arrogance. An Asian diplomat said that the feeling is now beginning to dissipate as Taiwan becomes a major investor in many poor countries.

At George Washington University, Dean Harry Harding, who has written books on China and the world, says the Chinese seem willing to make sacrifices to be part of international economic institutions. But, operating on a 19th century concept of the sovereign state, they find it difficult to join other systems, like arms control regimes. "The bottom line is that they are reluctant participants in all of this," Mr. Harding said. "They are moving in the right direction, but they still have a long way to go."

Waiting for them seems likely to have its continuing frustrations, but diplomats see few alternatives to patience, however taxed it may be. During one busy week when the Chinese silently delayed for days an action that displeased them in the Security Council, the most polished of delegates finally cracked, and he blurted out: "Are we waiting for instructions from a fortune cookie?"

Uncle Sam is no Match for the Marlboro Man

The Making of the Marlboro Man

The evolution of the Marlboro imagery is considered one of the greatest Madison Avenue success stories.

1924 Marlboro is introduced by Philip Morris as a woman's cigarette. The slogan: "Mild as May."

Early '50s Marlboro sales are one-quarter of 1 percent of the American market.

1954 Philip Morris, last among U.S. cigarette makers, hires Leo Burnett for the Marlboro account. The brand's packaging and image are redesigned to appeal to men. The cowboy is introduced in newspaper ads. The slogan: "Delivers the goods on flavor."



1955 The campaign goes national, featuring a variety of Marlboro men with tattoos. The slogan: "Filter, flavor, flip-top box — You get a lot to like." Sales jump to 5 billion, a 3,241 percent increase over 1954.

1957 An article in Reader's Digest links smoking to lung cancer. Sales of high-nicotine and high-tar Marlboros stumble then rebound with a "settle back" campaign showing "real men" relaxing with a smoke.

Sales jump to 20 billion for the year, which means Marlboro sells three times as many cigarettes a day as it did in all of 1954.

Where there's a Man...



Marlboro Country

1964 Using real cowboys, not models, the Marlboro Country campaign is introduced. The slogan: "Come to where the flavor is. Come to Marlboro Country." Marlboro sales begin a steady growth of 10 percent a year.

1971 Under pressure the industry agrees to end broadcast ads. Marlboro, with an image that translates well to print, channels its advertising into mailings, store displays, sponsor-ship of sports events and colorful print ads.

1972 Marlboro becomes the world's No. 1 brand. Marlboro Lights are introduced.

1975 Marlboro becomes the No. 1 brand in the U.S.

1989 Marlboro controls 25 percent of the U.S. cigarette market.

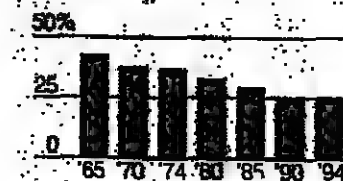
1991 Marlboro Medium is introduced.

1992 Philip Morris sponsors a "Marlboro Adventure Team" contest, later expanded into merchandise offers.

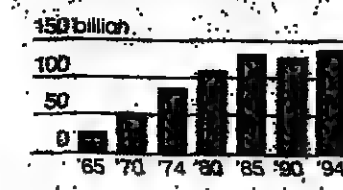
1993 Marlboro cuts prices to compete with discount brands.

1995 President Clinton proposes new restrictions on cigarette advertising.

FEWER AMERICANS SMOKE... Percent of smokers in the U.S.



...BUT MARLBORO SALES GROW Cigarettes sold in the U.S.



The New York Times

By STUART ELLIOTT

If, as the joke goes, an intellectual is someone who can listen to the "William Tell" overture without once thinking of the Lone Ranger, perhaps an antismoking activist is someone who can listen to the score of "The Magnificent Seven" without once thinking of Marlboro.

Nearly a quarter of a century after cigarette advertising disappeared from the airwaves, those stirring strains remain inextricably linked to the world's best-selling smoke. For millions of people, the bold "Bum-bum-bah-dum, BAH-bah-bah-bah-dum" that called them to Marlboro Country can still conjure up potent images of free-spirited cowboys who act out their masculinity and command their own destinies by smoking continuously.

Now, in an effort to discourage children from taking up smoking, the Clinton Administration is taking aim at the advertising that is so vital to a business where image is all. But the enduring symbolic power of the Marlboro Man suggests just how difficult it will be for those curbs to alter consumer behavior in any meaningful way, at least for a generation or two.

The proposed regulations are indeed tough, perhaps the most stringent since 1964, when the Surgeon General declared smoking a health hazard. If they can withstand legal and political challenges, they would ban such powerful advertising tools as brand-name merchandise giveaways and sponsorships of sports events and the use of color in outdoor advertisements, while curtailing others, like print advertising and displays in stores.

Not surprisingly, then, Philip Morris, which has grown with Marlboro to become the world's largest tobacco marketer, has joined the fight against the rules, assailing them as a profound threat to its business.

"This goes way beyond anything we've ever faced before. Our ability to compete would be severely curtailed," said Ellen Merlo, a senior vice president of Philip Morris U.S.A. While there is "more that could be done" to prevent youth smoking, she added, the Clinton proposals infringe upon the "rights of adults to make free choices in a free marketplace."

They are so strict, she said, that Philip Morris executives have taken to wondering, "Will there be a Marlboro as it is today?"

The rules, of course, do not single out Marlboro; they would also apply to also-ran brands like Players and faltering former favorites like Winston. But Marlboro's history and begemony show that it is best positioned to survive and thrive, that while Philip Morris may have to try harder, short of a total ban on cigarette advertising — or cigarettes — there will be a Marlboro for a long time to come.

Beyond simple smoker habit, the reasons for that remarkable stamina are rooted in what is probably the greatest strategic success story in the history of Madison Avenue — in the way the puissant and lasting Marlboro Country imagery has been deftly shaped and reshaped to meet whatever obstacles Government and the marketplace have thrown in its path.

Philip Morris, understandably, is reluctant to discuss its future marketing strategies. But should the new rules be put into place, the company would still retain a arsenal of weapons — among them color advertising in publications not specifically directed at children and a data base of at least 26 million smokers, all of them potential targets of direct-mail marketing. Even where the use of the brand name would be prohibited — at sporting events or in merchandise giveaways, for example — the constants of the Marlboro sell, like the Western scene, the letter "M," the color red, could well remain.

"The problem is, we think we're smarter than the cigarette industry and that's not true," said Dr. Alan Blum, president of Doctors Ought to Care, an anti-smoking organization in Houston. "Philip Morris is 20 years ahead of any of our attempts" to impose limitations on its activities.

(Wall Street seems to echo that view. Philip Morris stock closed unchanged at \$73.50 on Aug. 10, the day of the Clinton announcement. By Friday, it was up to \$74.875.)

Before the Marlboro Man rode onto the scene in 1953, Marlboro was a brand aimed at women, much like Virginia Slims today; it held less than a quarter of a percent of the cigarette market. Now, 3 of every 10 cigarettes sold in the United States carry the logo of Marlboro — its highest market share ever. Marlboro outsells the brands ranked second through sixth combined and leads in categories that include premium-priced, low-tar, "full flavor," 100-millimeter and hard-pack. And the numbers indicate that Marlboro now appeals to the children and grandchildren of the smokers the cowboy attracted; most smokers still take their first puffs on a Marlboro.

That makeover was accomplished through ad campaigns, supported by extensive consumer research and testing, that used carefully chosen words, pictures, colors and shapes to transform what anti-smoking forces deride as a nicotine delivery system into a brand name that vies with Coca-Cola for the title of the world's most valuable trademark.

"To build a brand like this takes decades," said Douglas McIntyre, editor in chief of Financial World. The magazine ranked Marlboro No. 1 in value among the world's brands in 1992 and 1993, at \$31.2 billion and \$39.5 billion, respectively, and No. 2 behind Coca-Cola in 1994 (\$33 billion) and 1995 (\$38.7 billion).

And although "selling a cigarette is tougher than it has ever been," he added, "to erode a brand like this also takes decades" because of the residual value of the "images of the cowboy, the tough guy, the range."

There was nary a guy, tough or otherwise, on hand during Marlboro's first three decades. The brand was a premium product with a feminine slant, as signaled by its ivory and rose-colored tips, elegant packaging and slogans like "Mild as May." But in the early 1950's, concerns about health and smoking led to the popularization of filtered cigarettes, even among men, and Philip Morris, a woeful sixth among the six American tobacco marketers, sought to clamber aboard the bandwagon.

The company's first move was to hire the Leo Burnett Company, a highly regarded Chicago advertising agency, in November 1954. One Saturday morning, according to "Leo Burnett, Star Reacher," a biography the agency published this month on its 60th anniversary, Mr. Burnett greeted visitors by asking, "Do you know anything more masculine than a cowboy?" and showing them a prototype of an ad promoting a new cigarette that "delivers the goods on flavor."

In a letter dated Jan. 7, 1955, Mr. Burnett outlined the philosophy of the revamped Marlboro brand, which also featured a reformulated, more flavorful tobacco blend; a package dominated by the color red, which a Philip Morris marketing executive declared "stronger, more masculine"; a "red roof" chevron including a crest of two horses flanking Caesar's words "Veni, Vidi, Vici" and an innovative flip-top box.

Citing research by the Roper Organization "that many people think of filter cigarettes as a woman's smoke," Mr. Burnett wrote, "This is not the personality we want for the new Marlboro." He praised the cowboy as "an almost universal symbol of admired masculinity," adding that while this semiotic sell "almost sounds like Dr. Freud were" part of agency management, "he isn't. We've been guided by research and old-fashioned horse sense."

Still, the Marlboro Man was not just a cowboy. Though the first one to appear in early 1955 was called "The Sheriff," the agency spent almost a decade alternating cowboys with other rugged individualists — skin divers, pro football players, military officers and race-car drivers. There was also a tattoo on the hand or wrist of the Marlboro Man; it would "say to many men," Mr. Burnett wrote, "that here is a successful man who used to work with his hands" while "to many women, we believe it will suggest a romantic past."

And there was even a sex-appeal sell: The singer Julie London would warble, "Where there's a man, there's a Marlboro," and sulkily suggest to the Marlboro Man that he "settle back" and "make yourself comfortable whenever you smoke."

But in 1964, after additional research among smokers found that the most-remembered Marlboro Man was always a cowboy, the campaign was narrowed and resettled in the mythic Marlboro Country, where cowboys, sans tattoos, would "come to where the flavor is."

That turned out to be far more effective than more cumbersome efforts by competitors like Viceroy, which touted "a thinking man's filter, a smoking man's taste." And it proved invaluable when lower-tar cigarettes became popular; "the spirit of Marlboro in a low-tar cigarette" became the sales pitch for Marlboro Lights.

Philip Morris has "maximized the value of every tool to enrich and embellish the brand," said Clive Chajet, chairman of Lippincott & Margulies, a corporate and brand identity consulting company in New York. "The cowboy is as enduring an icon as you can have. And the stronger your brand image, regardless of the environment in which you compete, the better off you are."

Deconstructing the omnipresent imagery of the Marlboro cowboy has proven a popular pursuit.

"The heart of what Marlboro is is that it's a war brand," said Alan Brody, president of Tech Marketing Inc. in Scarsdale, N.Y., who has long studied tobacco advertising. "Historically, cigarettes were popularized in World War I. The crest is a symbolic medal."

So why isn't the Marlboro Man a soldier rather than a cowboy?

"The mythical fighting man in our culture is a cowboy," Mr. Brody said. "He's our samurai." Coincidentally — or perhaps not — "The Magnificent Seven" was based on a popular Japanese film, "The Seven Samurai."

"You have to understand what smoking's all about," Mr. Brody said. "We as a society have abandoned tribal initiation rites, and cigarettes are a substitute; kids want to prove themselves and play the role of adults. When you rob people of something they want, marketers find a way to give it to them."

In 1971, the tobacco marketers were robbed of an important tool when broadcast advertising vanished. The theory was that once Philip Morris, R.J. Reynolds and the rest lost the special benefits of broadcast advertising, particularly television's huge audiences, instant impressions and moving images, cigarette sales would slump.

Far from it. Instead, the restriction had the unintended consequence of punishing brands with images that were difficult to translate into print, like Winston, then the No. 1 smoke, which centered its campaigns on a jingle, "Winston tastes good like a cigarette should."

The reverse applied, too: Brands with strong, simple, adaptable imagery thrived. By 1973, three years after becoming the world's No. 1 cigarette, Marlboro overtook Winston for first place in the United States, a position it has yet to relinquish. And Philip Morris was on its way to becoming first among tobacco marketers.

The end of broadcast advertising, said Ms. Merlo of Philip Morris, "left us with a lot of other media delivery vehicles to get our message across," like direct marketing mailings to smokers, displays in stores, sponsorship of sports events and colorful print ads that presented abstract imagery, all text or no text at all in addition to the standard Marlboro Country campaign.

"Our ability to reach adult smokers was not as impeded," she added, as it would be under the proposed regulations.

One of the most effective alternatives was merchandise promotion under names like the Marlboro Adventure Team and the Marlboro Country Store; by one estimate, 19 million T-shirts, caps, jackets and other items bearing Marlboro logos were sent out last year, making Philip Morris for a time the nation's third-largest mail-order house.

Those programs helped Marlboro counter the lure of lower-priced cigarettes, which dented the brand's sales until Marlboro prices were cut permanently in 1993. They also enabled Philip Morris to add to its huge data base of smokers.

"Look when they took away television," said Financial World's Mr. McIntyre. "The tobacco companies developed a generation of things you

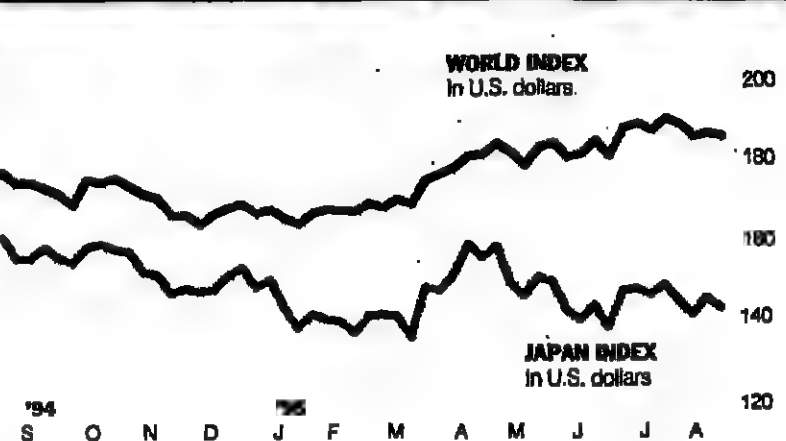
see now, like event marketing, as a replacement." And they managed to "sneak themselves onto television" through "surrogates like a Marlboro car at a race, a Marlboro sign on a scoreboard."

Added Dr. Blum of Doctors Ought to Care: "The Marlboro Man is now Al Unser Jr.," the popular young race-car driver.

He fulminated over the use of colors that match those on cigarette packages, like racing cars painted Marlboro or Winston shades of red, to avoid some countries' restrictions (similar to those proposed by the

President) on cigarette ads or sports events held under brand names. "You don't even have to see the word Marlboro any more," he said. "All you have to see is the color red." So the proposed regulations might not be as disruptive to cigarette business-as-usual as the President intends. The rules' primary impact would be to "tend to freeze existing market shares, making it more difficult for one company to take share from another," said Roy Burry, who follows the beverage and tobacco industries for Oppenheimer & Company in New York.

WORLDSTOCKMARKETS



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS

Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.
Australia	181.91	2.2	3	6.0	19	3.86	162.75	10.8
Austria	181.30	-1.2	22	-0.8	22	1.29	139.20	-5.4
Belgium	187.85	-0.2	17	11.5	11	3.71	140.83	8.5
Brazil	152.50	3.7	1	-6.5	25	1.59	266.08	4.6
Britain	220.47	0.3	9	13.2	9	4.04	211.68	14.6
Canada	148.31	0.3	10	14.6	8	2.53	144.39	9.9
Denmark	282.85	0.3	7	12.3	10	1.47	220.56	5.8
Finland	255.88	-1.1	20	37.6	1	1.38	235.35	27.2
France	178.68	-2.3	26	9.3	15	3.07	142.43	4.0
Germany	157.52	-1.3	23	9.9	13	1.96	121.09	4.9
Hong Kong	354.06	1.3	4	8.6	16	3.97	351.97	8.6
Ireland	240.71	1.3	5	16.7	5	3.47	215.00	14.3
Italy	79.01	-1.4	24	4.9	20	1.60	95.38	4.8
Japan	147.25	-1.6	25	-6.2	24	0.83	89.96	-9.1
Malaysia	523.93	0.1	14	9.3	14	1.59	502.14	6.5
Mexico	1,129.98	-1.2	21	-20.2	26	1.79	7,761.76	1.8
Netherlands	248.78	0.3	8	14.7	7	3.41	188.03	9.5
New Zealand	78.56	-0.0	15	11.5	12	4.60	64.11	9.7
Norway	227.97	-0.1	16	6.9	17	2.12	199.97	2.2
Singapore	365.61	0.2	11	-2.0	23	1.89	239.62	-4.4
South Africa	349.44	-0.9	19	3.8	21	4.07	279.57	-6.8
Spain	153.29	-0.6	18	16.2	6	3.79	146.38	11.2
Sweden	285.35	0.9	6	23.5	2	1.83	309.59	21.7
Switzerland	195.92	0.1	13	18.6	4	1.80	147.94	10.4
Thailand	168.64	3.4	2	6.6	18	2.45	163.89	6.3
United States	228.65	0.2	12	21.8	3	2.54	228.65	21.8

COMPOSITE INDICES

Europe	190.91	-0.4	13.0	3.03	166.06	10.2
Pacific Basin	157.41	-1.1	- 4.2	1.25	100.51	- 6.9
Europe/Pacific	171.27	-0.8	3.1	2.07	125.16	0.2
World	189.58	-0.4	9.5	2.28	157.82	7.6

Sources: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1995 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's

CURRENCY RATES

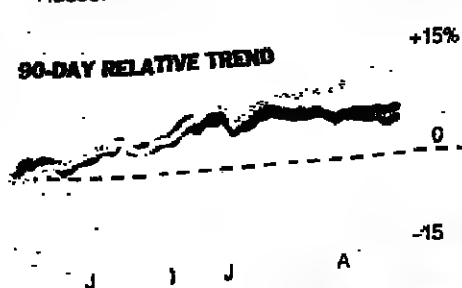
Country	Currency	Friday	Last Friday	% Chg.	Year Ago
Japan	Yen per U.S. \$	96.66	97.61	-0.97	100.67
Germany	Marks per U.S. \$	1.4707	1.4780	-0.49	1.5773
Canada	Canadian \$ per U.S. \$	1.3445	1.3587	-1.05	1.3705
Britain	U.S. \$ per British pound	1.5510	1.5375	-0.88	1.5278

Sources: Bloomberg Financial Markets, exchange rates as of Friday's New York close

Aug. 21-25: Stocks Stable, but Bonds Rally on Weaker Durable Goods Orders

PRICES

DOMESTIC EQUITIES	
Broad market	Up 0.16%
S. & P. 500 index	560.10
Blue chips	Down 0.35%
Dow 30 industrials	4,601.40
Small capitalization	Up 0.02%
Russell 2000 index	304.36



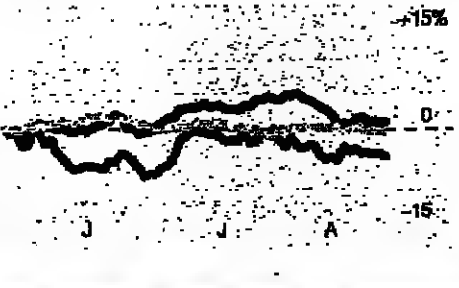
DOMESTIC BONDS

Treasuries	Up 1.27%
Ryan Labs. Total Return	180.10
Municipals	Up 1.23%
Bond Buyer index	113.08
Corporates	Up 1.19%
Merrill Lynch Master index	766.24



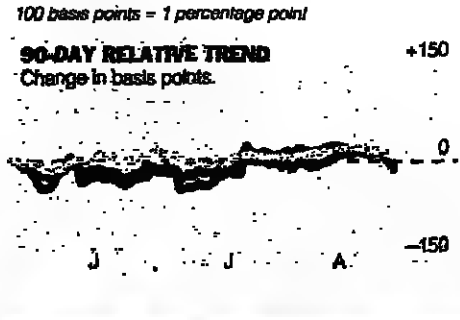
AROUND THE WORLD

European stocks	Down 0.41%
F.T.-Actuaries Europe	190.91
Asian stocks	Down 1.09%
F.T.-Actuaries Pacific Basin	157.41
Gold	Down 0.52%
New York cash price	\$385.00



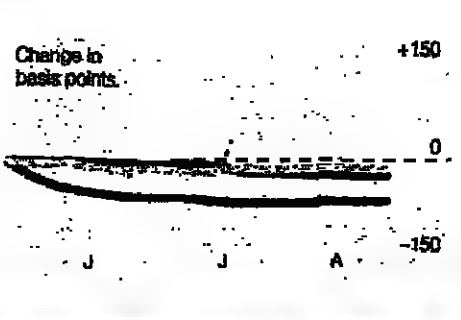
YIELDS

BONDS	
Long bonds	6.70%
30-year Treasuries	Down 20 basis pts.
Short bonds	5.85%
2-year Treasuries	Down 24 basis pts.
Municipals	6.21%
Bond Buyer index	Down 10 basis pt.



OTHER INVESTMENTS

Money market funds	5.27%
Bank fund average	Unchanged
Bank C.D.'s	5.15%
1-year small savers	Up 1 basis pt.
Stocks	2.49%
S. & P. 500 dividend yield	Unchanged



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor; Bloomberg Financial Markets; The Bond Buyer; Datastream; Goldman, Sachs; IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs

The New York Times

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Killers, Scoundrels and Spies

At the insistence of its new Director, John Deutch, the Central Intelligence Agency is finally tackling a job it should have completed long ago: establishing safeguards to prevent the indiscriminate recruitment of foreign agents. After years of reckless recruitment that put the C.I.A. in business with killers, torturers and scoundrels of every persuasion, the agency is now trying to define when the misconduct of a foreign agent exceeds the worth of the intelligence information he can provide.

Jeffrey Smith, the C.I.A.'s general counsel, who is charged with developing the guidelines, starts with the premise that some misconduct, even extreme misconduct like torture and murder, may be acceptable if the intelligence is important enough to the country.

Should an American intelligence agency cross that critical threshold? Only in the most carefully controlled circumstances. The C.I.A. has tolerated so many flagrant abuses over the years it does not deserve the benefit of the doubt. Nor has the agency earned the public confidence, inherent in Mr. Smith's enterprise, that it can come up with reasonable guidelines on its own or rigorously enforce them itself.

Yet there may be cases of such gravity and urgency to the security of the country that some latitude is required. Intelligence officials can imagine examples that would fit that definition.

This is one: Officials of the C.I.A., are providing information about the advanced efforts of a neighboring country to develop nuclear weapons it may use against the United States. The C.I.A. knows the officials have condoned or participated in the torture and murder of civilians in their own country. If the agency severs its ties with the officials, it would have no other way to track the nuclear threat.

Relations between nations are not always conducted by gentlemen. The terrorist organizations, narcotic cartels and regional powers like North Korea and Iraq that threaten American security do not play by the rules. The United States must live by a higher code, with a foreign policy firmly grounded in American principles, but it cannot be defenseless against rogue states or groups.

Any standard for recruiting foreign agents

must impose zero tolerance for misconduct except in the most vital cases. Those cases ought to require authorization by the Director of Central Intelligence and the President, with immediate notification of the chairman and ranking minority members of the Senate and House intelligence committees.

Under the more flexible guidelines the C.I.A. is developing, the agency's tolerance for misconduct would be governed by the value of the intelligence gained, on a kind of sliding scale in which every case would be decided on its own merits.

There would be no categorical prohibitions of conduct like murder, torture or embezzlement. Serious malfeasance would be acceptable only in cases of the highest importance. They would require approval up the chain of command to the Director of Central Intelligence, but no farther.

That is not good enough.

Agency officials say the guidelines would clearly bar the kind of disgraceful relationship the C.I.A. has maintained for years with murderous Guatemalan military and intelligence officers. But that should be an easy call, since intelligence about Guatemala is of little value and the officers' conduct was indefensible. The danger of the C.I.A. plan involves the vast ground between a Guatemala and truly vital cases.

It would be too easy in this gray area to misuse the kind of elastic guidelines Mr. Smith is preparing, even when the leadership of the C.I.A. is in the hands of someone as committed to reform and accountability as Mr. Deutch. There is too much room for the agency to rationalize a questionable case on the grounds that the intelligence might someday prove useful, or that the misconduct of an agent might look bad by American standards but is considered routine in his country.

The C.I.A. should not be paralyzed by rules, but it needs clear and decisive limits.

Before guidelines are put in place, they should be vetted by President Clinton and his top aides and submitted to the Congressional intelligence committees for comment.

The checks and balances imposed by the Constitution have not worked badly over the last 220 years. It is time the C.I.A. tried them.

Our Aging Air Traffic System

The Federal Aviation Administration is struggling to overcome equipment breakdowns that threaten to undermine the safety of air travel. Some of the nation's busiest air centers rely on creaking computers and other ancient technologies that are prone to malfunction, forcing controllers to use less efficient backup systems. Just last year the agency's associate administrator for air traffic warned that equipment failures were increasing and that "the chances of a catastrophic failure" in one or more traffic control centers "should be considered likely."

The dimensions of the problem were described in an article last Sunday by The Times's Matthew Wald. He reported that some air traffic control equipment, notably the I.B.M. 9020e computers that deliver data and images to air controllers' screens at five key centers, date back a quarter century or more to the dark ages of the electronic revolution. They are clunky vacuum tube machines with tangled webs of wires that are extremely fragile. Even the main data processing computers at major centers have only a fraction of the memory power of modern desktop computers.

The skilled technicians who can service this ancient equipment are in dwindling supply, though there is disagreement over how fast their numbers have dropped. To make matters worse, Congress is tinkering with retirement pay in ways that could drive many remaining technicians into early retirement. Meanwhile, training in how to maintain the old equipment was cut back in anticipation of new equipment that has yet to arrive.

These problems have not yet caused an accident. Officials insist that when computers or radars break down, planes are held on the ground and

spaced more widely apart in the skies, thus slowing traffic to a level that the degraded system can handle. But one senses that the margin of safety is diminishing. Computer and power outages in some centers are becoming more common and lasting longer. Some controllers report seeing phantom or nonexistent planes on their radar screens. In other cases, real planes do not show up on the screens at all, or their images are in the wrong location. Sooner or later those kinds of glitches will combine with human error to cause a tragedy.

The F.A.A. is already embarked on an ambitious program to modernize its air traffic control system. But that effort is running behind schedule and over cost because of management misuses, cumbersome procurement procedures and the sheer difficulty of writing software to run the automated system. It was recently restructured to get it back on track. The Administration is also proposing to put the air-traffic system under a new Government corporation presumed capable of modernizing more rapidly (see letters at right).

But what is needed now is a maximum effort to keep the existing system in working order. The F.A.A. announced this month that, while waiting for its advanced traffic management system to be completed, it will take interim steps to replace aging computers in five centers. It will also provide new courses to train technicians to maintain them, offer refresher training for air controllers in the use of backup systems and hire 116 new technicians. The agency has commissioned a slew of expert reviews of the breakdown problem.

The flying public can only hope this will prove sufficient. Until the new gear is delivered, there is little choice but to bandage up what we have.

Standing Up for Immigrants

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani struck a blow for decency and common sense when he criticized Congress's proposed crackdown on both legal and illegal immigrants.

Interviewed last week, Mr. Giuliani argued that measures taking shape in Congress would play havoc with New York City and other large urban centers. A bill requiring schools to turn away students who have immigrated illegally, or have been born here of illegal immigrant parents, could throw 60,000 children into the streets and deprive them of the education they desperately need to become productive citizens.

Inevitably, fear of being discovered would force parents to withdraw their children from school. A similar measure forced upon hospitals, even if emergency care were permitted, could discourage the ill from seeking treatment. That could well result in the spread of communicable diseases like tuberculosis, which has been making a disturbing comeback.

The Giuliani administration has worked vigorously to reduce the city's welfare rolls. Even so, the Mayor has pledged to defy Congressional efforts to

deny food stamps, Medicaid and welfare even to aliens who enter the country legally but who are not yet citizens. In addition to its xenophobia, such a law would force the city to bear the cost of caring for thousands of people once they lost their Federal benefits and became destitute.

As for aliens who are clearly illegal, some may ask why the Mayor has gotten himself so worked up over people who should not be here in the first place. It is a fair question with a simple answer. As Mr. Giuliani suggested, keeping illegal aliens out and sending them home is a job for the immigration authorities, not the Mayor of New York. They are here, and his responsibility is to deal with them as fairly and rationally as possible.

Some of what the Mayor finds disturbing emerged from a Republican-dominated panel on immigration reform that issued its recommendations in June. Mr. Giuliani was right to characterize key parts of the package as pandering to an irrational fear of foreigners. The Mayor's remarks underscore the fact that the G.O.P. is deeply split on this issue. The forthcoming debate is bound to be a rancorous one.

Congress Slows Clinton's Air-Traffic Reform

To the Editor:

"Aging Control System Brings Chaos to Air Travel" (front page, Aug. 20) raised some important and troubling points about the nation's air traffic control system. What it failed to discuss, however, are the efforts of the Clinton Administration to address the problems that it inherited.

The efforts of thousands of dedicated controllers, technicians and managers continue to provide the safest and most efficient service in the world. However, growing demand, aging equipment and shrinking budgets threaten the Federal Aviation Administration's ability to maintain those levels.

The air traffic control system is a 24-hour-a-day, 365-day-a-year operation that is unique within the Federal Government. The Government is actively involved in the minute-by-minute activities of an entire industry and ultimately controls that industry's efficiency and safety.

But in carrying out this responsibility, the Federal Aviation Administration has almost none of the tools that are available to airlines, aircraft manufacturers or other private-sector companies that have the shared responsibility of providing safe and efficient air travel. At a time when new technologies offer tremendous advances in safety, it is unacceptable that our air traffic control system continues to rely on 30-year-old equipment.

When President Clinton took office, he quickly recognized that this situation had to be changed. In September 1993 the National Performance Review, the Administration's government reinvention task force, which I head, called for fundamental changes in how we run the system. We would place it in a federally owned corporation, free from governmental procurement and personnel constraints.

The corporation would be governed by a board of directors representing users and public interests. User fees would be paid directly to the corporation and would be tied more directly

to the cost of providing services. We have submitted this proposal to Congress. Yet, while examples such as those you cite underscore the need to act, it has not sufficiently addressed the legislation.

We are committed to deliver the safest and most efficient air traffic control system possible to the American public, and we'll continue to patch it here and tape it there while we can. But ultimately, the real fix is to be more businesslike and less governmental in providing this critical service.

AL GORE
Vice President
Washington, Aug. 23, 1995

Trust Fund Obstacle

To the Editor:

Your Aug. 20 report on frequent computer shutdowns at air traffic control centers ("Aging Control System Brings Chaos to Air Travel") was a dramatic reminder that the busiest segments of our air traf-



BU Russell

fic control system are becoming increasingly fragile.

It was also a reminder that the Clinton Administration proposed last Feb. 14 to "solve" the air traffic control problem by setting up a government corporation to run the system. This proposal, a key element

in Vice President Gore's plan to reinvent government, seems to have experienced its own shutdown in Congress.

Under the Clinton proposal, some 41,000 Federal Aviation Administration employees and \$3.4 billion of air traffic control equipment and facilities would be transferred from the Department of Transportation to a self-sufficient, government-owned corporation called United States Air Traffic Services Corporation.

The real obstacle to turning air traffic control into an efficient corporate enterprise is a politically seductive Federal taxing mechanism called the Airport and Airways Trust Fund. The trust fund, which is financed by a 10 percent ticket tax on commercial passengers and a 6.25 percent tax on commercial air freight, generates about \$7 billion annually. Some of these funds are designated by Congress to maintain and improve commercial air traffic control, others are siphoned off for subsidies to local airports, and some are kept for "deficit reduction."

The fund is an appealing mechanism from a politician's standpoint, because it raises large sums without most airline travelers even knowing they're being taxed. With air travel growing at 7 percent a year, and air freight growing steadily as well, the trust fund is a political cash cow.

Neither the Clinton proposal, which would give the Secretary of Transportation veto power over all the corporation's pricing and borrowing decisions, nor a Congressional alternative, which would establish a so-called "independent" F.A.A., reporting directly to Congress each year, would solve the problem of political budget control.

The efficient alternative would be a government-sponsored air traffic control enterprise, jointly owned by the government and the aviation industry, and regulated at arm's length by the Department of Transportation.

GERARD J. MCCULLOUGH
Senior Lecturer in Transportation
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology
Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 23, 1995

Russian Vote Result Wasn't a Surprise

To the Editor:

Eduard Rossel's election as governor of Sverdlovsk oblast in Russia was hardly the "stunning" surprise suggested by your front-page account of Boris Yeltsin's new party being beaten in its own province (news article, Aug. 23).

The loss by the incumbent, Aleksandr Strakhov, was indeed "humiliating" for Viktor Chernomyrdin's Our Home Is Russia Party and points to its vulnerability in December's elections. But Mr. Strakhov was considered a long shot by most observers, including himself.

Your account leaves out some important background. Mr. Rossel's proposal to create a "Urals Republic" in 1993 appealed to popular resentment of the special treatment accorded to Russia's 21 autonomous ethnic republics. Eighty percent of Sverdlovsk's voters endorsed the proposal in an April 1993 referendum. When Mr. Yeltsin fired Mr. Rossel over the Urals Republic plan in November 1993, he made a folk hero out of him. Within months, Mr. Rossel was elected speaker of Sverdlovsk's regional legislature.

Mr. Yeltsin's decision to permit elections was a major concession to Mr. Rossel. Far from being "particularly confident" about Mr. Strakhov's victory, Mr. Yeltsin and his advisers assumed Mr. Rossel would regain the governorship. Mr. Yeltsin ultimately sanctioned the election in return for a commitment from Mr. Rossel to abandon his Urals Republic. The next test of the Our Home Is Russia Party will be on terms more carefully chosen by the Kremlin.

STEVEN L. SOLNICK
Assistant Professor of Political Science, Columbia University
New York, Aug. 23, 1995

Senate Can Clean Up the Arms Bazaar

To the Editor:

Re "America and the Arms Bazaar," editorial, Aug. 20:

Despite insightful analysis, and your endorsement of United States leadership in creating a new international arms transfers model based on restraint, you omit perhaps the most exciting news on this subject.

While Representative Cynthia McKinney has already introduced her Code of Conduct on arms transfers legislation in the House, Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon is planning to bring this legislation to a vote on the Senate floor after the August recess as an amendment to the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. Those "dug in for a tough fight" on arms transfers are now focusing their efforts on this, the first vote in the Senate to reform the arms export control laws in 20 years.

The Code of Conduct in essence asks one simple question: "Do you approve of selling arms to dictators?" According to recent polls, 96 percent of the American people answered "no."

SCOTT NATTEANSON
Arms Trade Campaign Coordinator
Peace Action Education Fund
Washington, Aug. 24, 1995

Who's Conservative?

To the Editor:

Your analysis of "The Contract, Partly Fulfilled" (editorial, Aug. 20) aptly states the realities of the political balancing in Washington. But I wonder if there is not an element missing.

Underlying the entire Republican exercise since November is the word "conservative." What is its philosophical meaning?

During the Aug. 19 bus-tour circus in Iowa, Senator Phil Gramm emphasized over and over, "I am a conservative... I want change."

I have consulted six dictionaries for the meaning of "conservative." The Oxford English Dictionary is most succinct: "Characterized by a tendency to preserve or keep intact or unchanged; preservative."

What, then, do these conservative seekers of change offer as their rationale? And who will eventually call these radical right-wingers to account for their abuse of the once-respectable word "conservative?"

GEORGE MEREDITH
Red Bank, N.J., Aug. 20, 1995

Privately Run Prisons Don't Offer Great Saving

To the Editor:

Your article on prison privatization in Tennessee (Aug. 19) leaves the impression that privately operated prisons deliver superior-quality services at substantially lower costs than public prisons. But the evidence from the report you cite leads to the opposite conclusion: that privately operated prisons do not provide superior-quality services and do not result in substantial savings.

Tennessee realized negligible savings from the private prisons — far less than the 10 percent threshold that Texas uses. Moreover, as several experts noted, the privatization of prisons has attracted companies that are committed to making profits, rather than administering a prison in an efficient and ethical manner.

Lastly, you note that all the examples you cited were minimum-security prisons — those that are the easiest and least costly to run. Viewed in this context, the Tennessee report confirms the findings of truly independent studies that have been conducted by the National Institute of Corrections and the National Institute of Justice.

Both these studies found that the results of prison privatization, particularly in regard to quality and cost, were inconclusive. The incarceration of individuals reflects the value system on which a society is based. This is the heart of the issue — not soda machines and salad bars.

GERALD W. MCENTEE
International President, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, A.F.L.-C.I.O.
Washington, Aug. 22, 1995

Tapes Have No Place In the Simpson Trial

To the Editor:

I believe you erred in advocating the admission into evidence in the O.J. Simpson case of tapes of Mark Fuhrman's 1985 comments to a screenwriter ("The Relevance of the Detective's Tapes," editorial, Aug. 18).

First, editorial comment on a pending judicial ruling in a criminal case is just a bad idea. You are not in a position to second-guess trial judges because you do not know the record and cannot determine if this collateral matter's probity is outweighed by its prejudice.

Second, it seems inappropriate to comment on matters of which you have no knowledge. You have not heard the tapes and do not know the context of their preparation.

Third, the tapes are inadmissible because Mr. Fuhrman's alleged racism is not connected to any of his conduct in the Simpson case. None of the other witnesses in the case were asked their racial views.

To put it plainly, Mr. Fuhrman's racial views have no place in the trial unless the defense can first show police action to frame Mr. Simpson.

THOMAS H. BAER
Los Angeles, Aug. 22, 1995
The writer is a former assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

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ملكا من الادب

Art for Our Sake

By Arthur C. Danto

The debate concerning the National Endowment for the Arts has moved on from the issues of moral sensibilities and free expression to the issues of whether there is any justification for the artistically indifferent taxpayer to sustain what those hostile to the arts stigmatize as an elitist preoccupation. This shift forces those of us who support the endowment to cast about for arguments to show how central art is to the political health of the nation.

One such argument came to me as I observed the widespread excitement aroused by the discovery of cave paintings in the Ardèche in France

Arthur C. Danto, a professor of philosophy at Columbia, is the art critic of *The Nation*. This article is adapted from a speech at the School of Visual Arts.

this year — images said to have been painted 20,000 years ago. Whether or not neolithic culture had a concept of art, the production of these vital images of charging animals had to have had a profound meaning for that society as a whole; it clearly could not have been an elitist distraction to paint and to appreciate them.

And since artmaking, however conceptualized, seems to have sprung spontaneously from human beings whose genetic endowment was in every respect the same as our own, it must lie very close to whatever is distinctively human, as much so as our power of language.

There are more than 200 known caves with neolithic paintings in them, hence something like an Ice Age high culture. It is at least thinkable that many of these societies were independent of each other, so that the same impulses arose spontaneously wherever there were people. It is similarly thinkable that many more images were affixed to surfaces that did not have the lasting power of the cave walls — to bark, skin, bone.

Anything that inherent in the human essence grounds a right, indeed an entitlement, as compelling as the other rights a government exists to guarantee — health, education, security. Here an internal connection between this remarkable trait of human nature and a governmental respon-

siveness may be asserted, which has nothing to do with the division of society into elites and non-elites.

To be human is to have a natural, inalienable interest in art, whether or not one does anything about it. People have a right to healthy lives even if as individuals they neglect their physical well-being in innumerable ways.

I have very little expectation that this argument is going to elicit a reprieve from the budget-cutters who plan to phase out the National Endowment for the Arts within three years. I hope it will temper the rhetoric with which they seek to score points with a supposedly uninterested electorate — for those were the very people who were charmed and amazed by the Ardèche bears and horses.

But beyond that the need to seek arguments that connect art with very deep human beliefs and attitudes is one of the indirect benefits of what on the surface seems to be a conflict over the responsibilities of government.

Even for those of us who produce and write about art and who take for granted the institutions that enable us to do our work, it is rare that we rise to a level of reflective self-consciousness on the nature of what we are doing. And having to defend ourselves

to participate once again in civilized discourse.

After World War II, Austria and Japan sent exhibitions of reconciliation to America as a sign that hostilities were over. When détente set in the 1980's, there was no better sign of it than the exchange of exhibitions of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist

Human impulses, from the cave to the N.E.A.

paintings between the Soviet Union and the United States.

I think this is the bright side of something darker that goes deep into ancient practices, namely that the victors declare their power by taking the art of the defeated as trophies. To rob a society of its artwork is a kind of cultural rape. Agamemnon took the gold of Priam from Troy to Mycenae, which was, in the last war, carried off by Russians from the defeated Germans. The Germans under Hitler and Goering did the same, as did Napoleon, to whose wholesale confiscation of art we owe Europe's museums. Art is a language in which nations convey so much to one another that one has to ask how they would do this if art did not exist, and then what it is in the nature of art that enables it to play this extraordinary symbolic function.

The Aztec king who sent examples of the art of his culture to Charles V of Spain, a king he had never heard of in a country he would not have known about had his own land not been invaded, understood the meaning of art. As did the Parisian populace that crowded into the Louvre after the revolution to see the art which had become theirs by overthrowing the king whose power was defined through that art. So too did the artists from the compass points of the world of art who converged on Johannesburg this year as a symbolic handshake of moral acceptance.

My sense is that the existence of this symbolic language takes us back to the caves of Ardèche. And while I would not expect these considerations to sway minds on the future of the National Endowment for the Arts, something as deeply embedded in the meaning of victory, defeat, recognition and acknowledgment as art is cannot seriously be stigmatized as only of concern to elites.

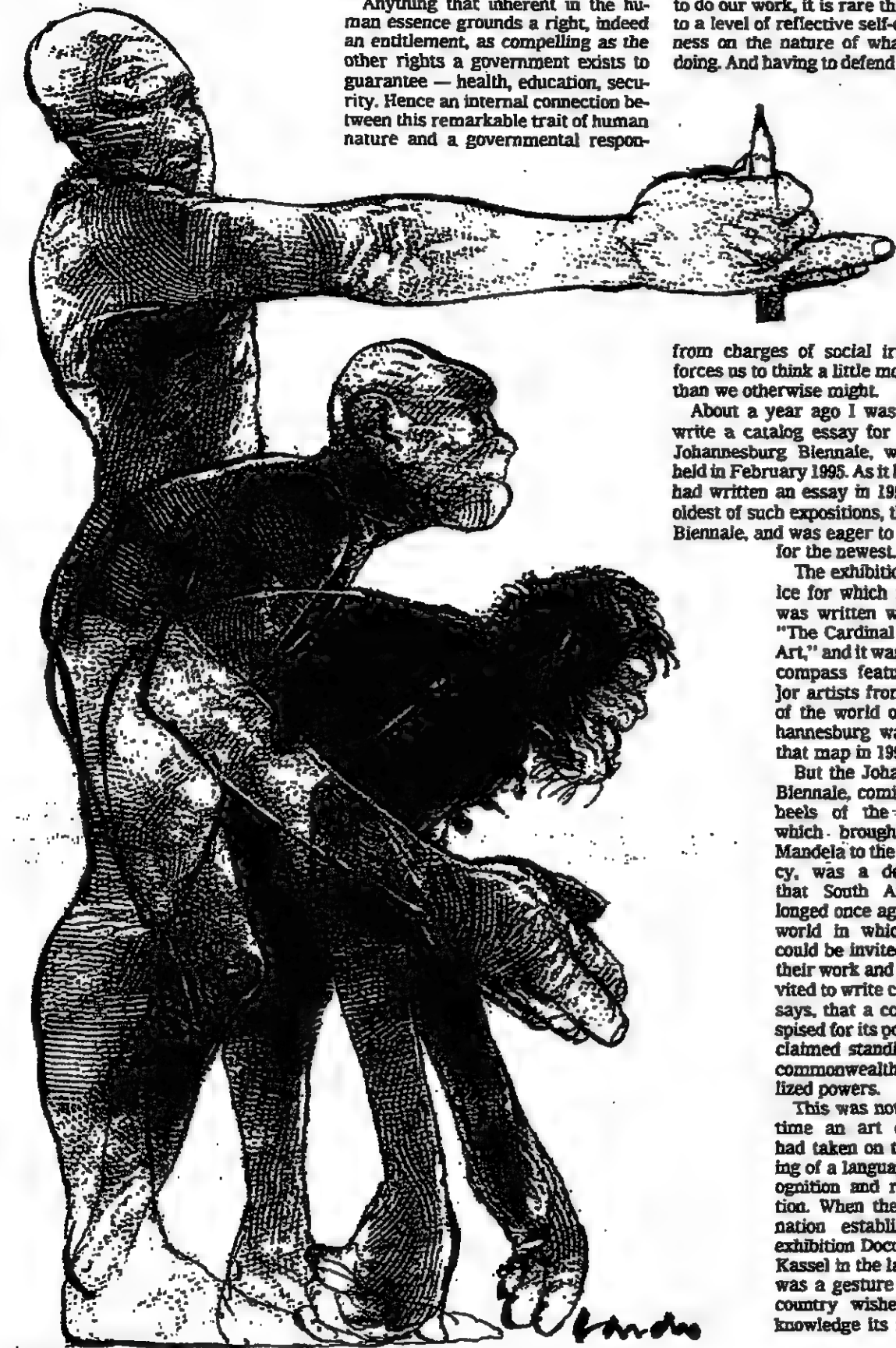
from charges of social irrelevance forces us to think a little more deeply than we otherwise might.

About a year ago I was asked to write a catalog essay for the First Johannesburg Biennale, which was held in February 1995. As it happens, I had written an essay in 1993 for the oldest of such exhibitions, the Venice Biennale, and was eager to write one for the newest.

The exhibition in Venice for which my essay was written was called "The Cardinal Points of Art," and it was a kind of compass featuring major artists from 16 hubs of the world of art. Johannesburg was not on that map in 1993.

But the Johannesburg Biennale, coming on the heels of the elections which brought Nelson Mandela to the presidency, was a declaration that South Africa belonged once again to the world in which artists could be invited to show their work and critics invited to write catalog essays, that a country despised for its politics had claimed standing in the commonwealth of civilized powers.

This was not the first time an art exhibition had taken on the meaning of a language of recognition and reconciliation. When the German nation established the exhibition Documenta in Kassel in the late 40's, it was a gesture that that country wished to acknowledge its readiness



Horacio Cardo

Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

The Bomb and the Boomerang

SYDNEY, Australia — On the surface, Australia's bitter opposition to France's plans to conduct nuclear weapons tests in the South Pacific next month needs no explanation. I mean, how would you feel if someone came from the other side of town to test his toxic fertilizer on your backyard? "But it's totally safe," say the French. Safe? ask the Aussies. Safe you say? If it's so bloody safe, then why don't the French test their bombs under Euro Disney and not half a world away beneath the coral of the Mururoa Atoll?

A good question, and just one of the reasons why it's impossible to exaggerate the depth of popular indignation here at President Jacques Chirac's decision to resume nuclear testing in Polynesia, thereby violating the de facto ban on such explosions that every nuclear power except China has been observing. No wonder French bakeries in Sydney have had their windows smashed, French cars their tires sliced, French products boycotted and a French Consulate firebombed. "We are not at war," the French Ambassador to Australia complained — just before he boarded a plane to Paris after being summoned home by his Government.

Ah, but the Ambassador was wrong. Because beneath the surface, this is a war. It is a war between two very different concepts of sovereignty, and one we are going to witness more and more in years ahead. It is the clash between a traditional, inward-looking, nationalistic form of sovereignty, embodied in Mr. Chirac's Gaulism, and a

France meets an eco-superpower.

very broad, expansive, outward-looking new notion of sovereignty embodied in environmentalism.

Scholars have long argued that Gaulism is a form of psychotherapy, an ideology invented by Charles de Gaulle to rebuild French dignity after the excruciating humiliation of being defeated by the Nazis and liberated by the Americans. The Gaulist in Mr. Chirac says that France, as a self-proclaimed Great Power, must maintain an independent nuclear option, and an independent military identity. Therefore, it will test the newest weapons in its nuclear arsenal, because that is the French national interest. And if the rest of the world doesn't like it, well, all the better. That is the fun of being a Gaulist. I detonate, therefore I exist.

What the French, who have no environmental movement, have totally missed is the development elsewhere in the world of a concept of environmental sovereignty. Environmental sovereignty says my home, my space, isn't just limited to my borders on a map. It includes the air I breathe, the water off my shore and the whole extended food chain upon which I rely. Environmental sovereignty is not confined either by conventional borders or by conventional time. That

is, the French say there is no danger of the Mururoa Atoll fracturing and leaking the massive radiation that has been trapped in the volcanic rock beneath it from 139 French underground nuclear tests since 1975. Well, maybe there is no leakage today, but what about in 50 years? 200 years?

In the Gaulist view of the world, there is France and there is the rest of the world, there is "home" and there is "away," and where you test your nuclear weapons is away — way, way, away. In the environmentalist view of the world, there is no "away." The whole globe is home, so away is home and home is home.

One reason Mr. Chirac has to play out his Gaulist fantasies in the South Pacific is that he can't play them out in Europe anymore. There, French nationalism has been repressed because France has surrendered part of its sovereignty to be a member of the European Union, and a united Europe. France's E.U. partners would never allow it to test in Europe.

This clash between France and Australia, observed the Australian writer Paul Sheehan, will be the first real confrontation between a traditional superpower and an ecological superpower.

But a clash it will be. Mr. Chirac insists he will play ahead with his tests. He is wrong. It is a mistake. And, as they say around here, the bomb's gonna boomerang. If the French President had any sense he would heed the message of a popular Australian bumper sticker. It says simply: "Don't Blow It Jacques."

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

We Like Mikes

HOLLYWOOD — Cicada, again. Michael Ovitz is shown to Michael Eisner's table.

Mr. Eisner has pre-ordered his lunch with the chef. (Halibut, nothing on it.) Mr. Ovitz orders something not on the menu. (Lemon pasta, nothing on it.)

Food is a sign of weakness here. You always try to get your companion to order first, so that you can order less. And you never order from the menu if you can help it.

Mr. Eisner canvasses the realm. Over in the corner is a music executive affectionately known as the "Polson Dwarf." At the next table is a movie producer whose rise at a studio was thwarted when it was discovered that he had once taken a role in a porn flick when an actor failed to show up. Across the way is a woman in a bustle.

"Who's the Laura Ashley nightmare with Canton?"

"Austin, I think. She wrote 'Clueless.'"

"So, Mike, are you all settled in on Dopey Drive?"

"It's not Mickey Avenue, Michael. But I've never been happier."

"Listen, something's come up. I got a call from my pal Bill Bradley. He wants Disney to kick in some money so that he and Powell can run in '96."

"A third party, Michael? It would be easier to start a new studio."

"You know, Mike, I envy these guys running for President. They get so much less media scrutiny than we do. The White House would be a piece of cake compared with this fishbowl."

"It's rich, isn't it, Michael? Clinton and Gore fight to get on the front page, and we fight to stay off it."

Mr. Eisner sipped his San Pellegrino, enigmatically. Mr. Ovitz pushed his pasta around.

"It just hit me, Michael. Vertical power. Real vertical power. Why not cut out the middlemen?"

"What are you thinking, Mike?"

"Our own package. Eisner/Ovitz in '96. We've got the medium and the message. We'll go to the country and we'll ask: Are you better off now than you were four years ago? We already have a slogan: 'Why? Because We Love You!'"

"I like it, Mike, but there's a hitch. All that travel. This country is so big and grungy. There's no valet parking in Des Moines."

"That's the beautiful part. We don't hit any trail. We invent the virtual

campaign. We make a movie of the campaign and we open on more screens than 'Batman.' We can get anyone we want to play us. Gary Cooper's not around anymore, but I'm sure we can cast you, Michael."

"Yeah, Redford owes me a favor. And DeVito can play you. You know, Mike, you may be right. After all, politics is entertainment. And who does that better than us? They want family values? We invented family values."

"Just think, Michael, it's a natural outgrowth of what's happening. Remember, we've got a news division now. Jennings can make Redford Person of the Week. DeVito can do the Brinkley show. We'll have the movie, the CD, the CD-ROM, the hardware, the software, the tie-ins, the rides, the toys."

"And don't forget Saturday mornings. We'll get to the parents through the kids. Synergy, Mike, Synergy '96."

"And another thing. Once we sell subsidiary rights, we'll be the first campaign in history to make money."

"What are our issues, Mike?"

"We don't have issues, Michael. We worked those out. Oh, you mean political issues. We'll give every American

Eisner and Ovitz go all the way.

a shot at an independent production deal. Points of the people, points by the people, points for the people. We'll move the capital to Burbank, and turn the Federal Government into a theme park that doesn't lose money. Gingrich can run Tomorrowland. We can make government the sort of place that attracts good people again. Who wants to be called a secretary? It'll be the Vice President for Agriculture and the Vice President for State."

"But then what do we call you, Mike?"

"Senior Vice President and C.E.O.-U.S.A."

"The more I think about it, Mike, the more I like the idea of controlling the country. Just one thing before we green-light. What will we do about Jeffrey, David and Steven?"

"They'll handle advance."

Mr. Eisner asked for a phone.

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Robert Altman's Journey Home to Kansas City

By PETER VON ZIEGESAR

The dank basement where Robert Altman was shooting "Kansas City" this summer didn't need a makeover to become a 1930's gangster den. Water dripped from the tin ceiling, and an eerie subterranean light streamed in.

Two weeks in a haze of atomized mineral oil and cigarette smoke were not doing the director's hacking cough any good. "I'm cold," Mr. Altman calls out suddenly. "Anyone else cold? I just want to go lie in the sun."

He watches intently while Harry Belafonte, chomping a cigar, circles his victim (Dermot Mulroney), a hoodlum who's in over his head. Members of Mr. Belafonte's gang—actual gamblers recruited from the local Harrah's—play cards as Mr. Belafonte closes in.

"Well played!" Mr. Altman calls out. "Let's not complicate this thing with improvements."

In his white Panama hat and goatee, Mr. Altman resembles a Southern gentleman. With the relaxed artistry of his 40 years as a director and a budget of more than \$17 million, he has brought the whole town under his spell. His set designers have transformed the abandoned Myron Green Cafeteria into a replica of the "Hey Hey Club," a Depression-era gambling den and jazz musician's hangout in Kansas City's black entertainment quarter known as 18th and Vine.

Nearby, in a middle-class black neighborhood, scores of vintage Model A Fords cruise the broad, slightly tattered splendor of Paseo Boulevard. A few blocks away stands a Victorian house that Robert Altman's son and production designer, Stephen Altman, has turned into the home of Addie Parker, mother of the jazz great Charlie Parker. The past is palpable here, right down to the cans of "Beauty" corn stocked in the kitchen closet, the Art Deco Frigidaire, the portraits of black Victorian ancestors on the walls.

Shot during three rain-soaked months, "Robert Altman's Kansas City," which will be released in the spring, is a return to the director's past. Nearly four decades ago, Mr. Altman jumped in a Thunderbird convertible and drove to Southern California, leaving Kansas City for good, he thought. He'd just finished his first feature film: a teen-age exploitation quickie called "The Delinquents" (Released by United Artists in 1957, the film is not available on video, perhaps deservedly.)

Now, Mr. Altman says, the return to his hometown has provoked "a strange, unexpected response to everything."

What caused Hollywood's bad boy, now 70, to take another look? "I had a romantic vision of the city, based on what I remember," says Mr. Altman, who as a teen-ager drove down to the Vine district in a DeSoto Air-

The director left home 40 years ago; now he returns to pay homage.

flow sedan.

His Kansas City roots go deep. There's an old family story that when D. W. Griffith's epic "Birth of a Nation" came to Kansas City in 1917, such a crowd was expected that Mr. Altman's grandfather built the world's first twin theater on the parking lot of a theater he owned, employing his teen-age sons—Altman's father and uncle—to carry the reels back and forth for the staggered showings.

The theater later became the offices of Calvin Communications, a regional film studio. There, by coincidence, the young Robert Altman, newly returned from World War II, got his first job as a director, grinding out hundreds of hours of industrial, sports and training films between 1946 and 1956.

Frank Barbydt, the script writer for "Kansas City," is a Kansas City native whose father, Frank Sr., was Mr. Altman's old boss at Calvin Communications. And, at last count, there were four of Mr. Altman's sons, two of his grandchildren and a first cousin on the payroll of Brush Creek productions, the film company producing "Kansas City." (The first cousin, John Altman, who still lives in Kansas City, is producing a documentary about making the film.)

"It's called nepotism," Robert Altman says, chuckling. "Let's just bring it right out into the open. I thought it was a great idea to make this a kind of family reunion. None of my sons grew up in Kansas City, and I thought it would be interesting for them as well. But you take a great deal of responsibility when you start hiring family. You can't make any mistakes, because you know other people are watching."

As he discussed the new film at his office in New York last month, he played solitaire with a worn deck of Tarot cards, a mesmerizing activity that after a while seemed to reflect his movie making: gathering a cast of strong characters, playing out their fates, then wrapping up quickly and starting over.

The film's central story—a rich woman is kidnapped by a female telegraph operator, and the two get mixed up with black gangsters and the Italian Mafia—is, by the director's own admission, "very slight."

"You could have done it in half an hour," he says. "What we've tried to make of the film is an improvisation, based on a jazz model."

"Kansas City" suffered a setback early on when Kim Basinger and her

husband, Alec Baldwin, announced she was pregnant; she was replaced by Miranda Richardson a few days before shooting began. By Mr. Altman's estimate, what resulted was a "completely different movie."

Nevertheless, the synergy between Ms. Richardson and her costar, Jennifer Jason Leigh, has riveted everyone on the set. Ms. Leigh, as Blondie, the Jean Harlow-obsessed Western Union telegraph operator, is tough, scrappy and desperate. Ms. Richardson, who plays a society matron addicted to laudanum, punctuates her ennu with moments of verbal clarity. The actresses' co-dependent relationship in the film, as kidnapper and hostage, recalls the blending of characters in Mr. Altman's 1978 film, "Three Women."

The 1930's setting for the film harks back to when Tom Pendergast, a city boss, made Kansas City Depression-proof with huge pork projects and a welcoming attitude toward gambling, prostitution and illicit saloons. Mr. Belafonte plays Seldom Seen, a notoriously slippery Kansas City gangster of the Pendergast era. The real Seldom Seen was a man of bad reputation named Ivory Johnson who dedicated his life to the proposition that crime does pay. Local legend has it that he tossed more than a hundred of his victims into the Missouri River. The actual number is probably closer to four or five.

Mr. Belafonte says he was lured to "Kansas City" in part by the jazz (as a singer, his first backup band included Miles Davis, Charlie Parker, Max Roach and Tommy Potter). He also speaks admiringly of Mr. Altman (a friend and neighbor on Manhattan's Upper West Side) and says he was enticed by the promise that he would be allowed to create a rounded black villain. "Bob's treatment of people of color in film has a vision," he says, "a special quality. He solicits, he induces, he gets your point of view. I trusted that."

To fill more than 400 lesser parts, Mr. Altman's casting agents fanned out all over town. In Little Italy restaurants they found Italian-Americans to play members of the mobster Johnny Lazia's gang. "We already got to kill a guy!" said Michael Garozzo, 39, the gravel-voiced owner of Garozzo's Italian Restaurant, who enlarged on his speaking part with Sicilian slang he had learned from childhood. Mr. Altman's casting net also caught men like Arrington (Bubbles) Klice, a gambler who was a friend of the real Seldom Seen.

Recruited from local magnet high schools, Albert Burnes and Ajia Mignon Johnson play, respectively, the 14-year-old Charlie Parker and Pearl Cummings, a pregnant teenage girl he brings home. Both young actors are philosophical about the movie business. "If it doesn't work out, I'll go into corporate law," says Ms. Johnson, who attends Lincoln Preparatory Academy.



Filming a scene for "Kansas City"—the free sound that 60 years ago paved the way for be-bop.

The film's centerpiece, in the Hey Hey Club, is a re-enactment of a famous "cutting contest" in 1934 between the saxophonists Coleman Hawkins, Ben Webster, Herschel Evans and Lester Young. At Mr. Altman's request, Hal Willner, who did the music for Mr. Altman's "Short Cuts," assembled a dream team of jazz musicians (among them, James Carter, Craig Handy, Cyrus Chestnut, Christian McBride, David Murray, Nicholas Payton and Joshua Redman) to play their forebears.

The Hey Hey Club sessions lasted a week and were said to be full-throated but not slavish recreations of the free sound that 60 years ago paved the way for be-bop. The filming was "one of the most extraordinary and exhilarating experiences of my jazz life," said the Down Beat writer Michael Bourne, who was present. Robert Altman is planning to produce another documentary, this one two-hours long, about the music.

Only a few Kansas City jazz musicians were included in the roster; among them were the trumpeter James Zollar and Kevin Mahogany, a 36-year-old vocalist who has been called the musical reincarnation of Kansas City's "shouting bartender."

Big Joe Turner. There was some local grumbling about the fact that Jay McShann and Claude (Fiddler) Williams were not invited. But complaints were quieted when the saxophonist James Carter headed out after shooting to jam all night with local jazz musicians at hot spots like Birdland and the Musician's Union.

During his March re-election campaign, Emanuel Cleaver, the city's first black mayor, was criticized for authorizing, without first getting the City Council's approval, \$130,000 in city money to buy a saxophone once owned by Charlie Parker. The jazz-loving Mr. Cleaver was instrumental in bringing "Kansas City" to Kansas City. When he heard that Mr. Altman was considering making the film in Cincinnati, he invited the director out to dinner.

"One of the reasons I was so anxious for the movie to be filmed here," the Mayor said, "was, frankly, because people on the East and West Coasts look at the Midwest as a boring, gray little spot on the map where very little happens other than the cattle roundup once a year."

Filming "Kansas City" in Cincinnati "would have been a great embarrassment for us," Mayor Cleaver

said. "There's no way they could have replicated 18th and Vine."

At that location, movie crews restored the facades of an entire block of cheap hotels, drug stores and jazz clubs that made up this once-thriving district. In September, the city will begin a \$20 million restoration of the area, which includes a National Negro League Baseball Museum and a Jazz Hall of Fame.

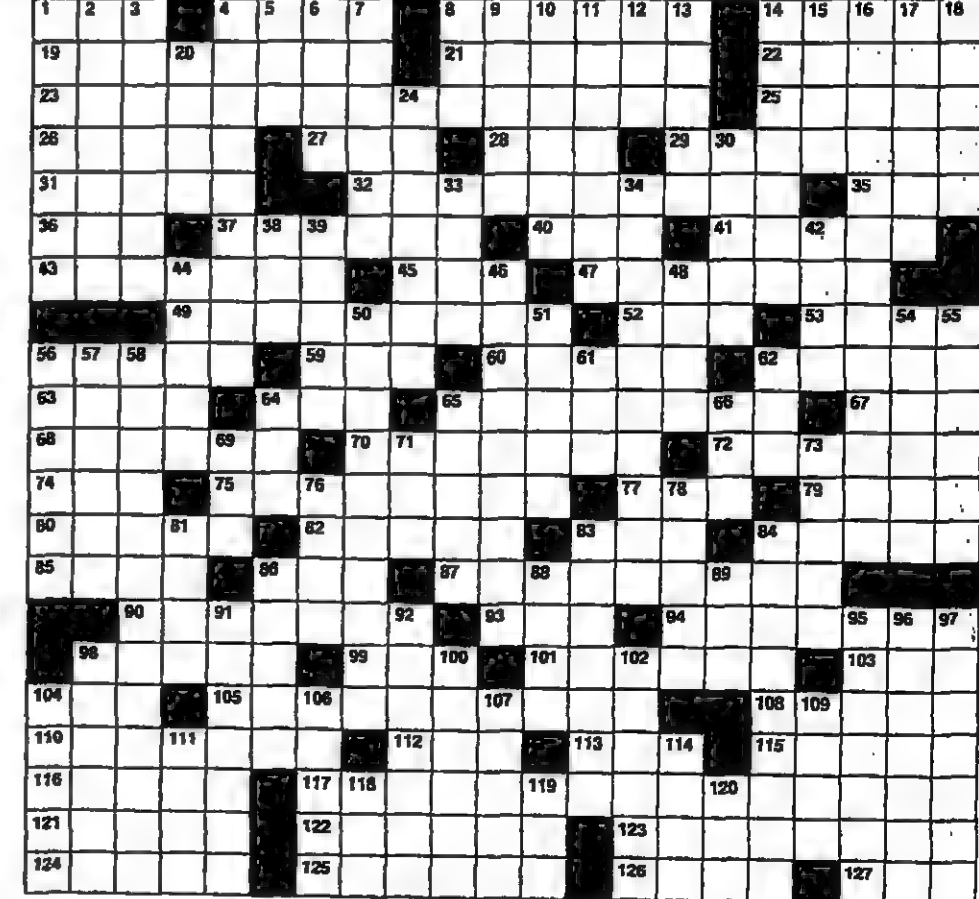
A scant mile away, the city's Beaux-Arts Union Station has stood empty for 10 years, awaiting its planned transformation into a \$111 million Science City. For the film, Mr. Altman's crews set up faux beauty shops, tobacco stands, rows of high-backed benches and signs for long-gone rail lines: the Golden Gopher, the Santa Fe Chief. But no one expects "Kansas City" to make a permanent dent on Kansas City's entrenched problems.

Whereas Kansas City was once called the "City of the Future," Obie Omar Goldstein, who plays one of Mr. Belafonte's gang in the film, says, "Kansas City is not really a 'now' kind of place." He looks out on the landscape of office towers, parking lots and abandoned buildings around the Hey Hey Club. "It's more of a 'now and then' kind of place."

GO/FIGURE

BY MARTIN SCHNEIDER / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

- 1 Plot
2 Cuts short
3 Mature
4 Secretaries: Abbr.
5 Prayer recitation
6 Soap actress
7 Alexander
8 Excite
9 Excite
10 Excite
11 Excite
12 Excite
13 Excite
14 Excite
15 Excite
16 Excite
17 Excite
18 Excite
19 Excite
20 Excite
21 Excite
22 Excite
23 Excite



- 25 Exercise button
26 Kind of pain
27 Needlefish
28 Work for a musician
29 1994 Jim Carrey flick
30 — a customer
31 — a customer
32 — a customer
33 — a customer
34 — a customer
35 Literary monogram
36 Actress Peeples
37 Filmstock muskies
38 From —
39 "I'm vent a —"
40 "It occurs to me": Fr.
41 Emaciated
42 Wyo. neighbor
43 Got by force
44 Universe
45 Madden
46 Shade of green
47 Informal word of appreciation
48 I.C.I. items
49 Feather: Prefix
50 Jury
51 Sny name
52 Farm sound
53 Like some salad dressing
54 Rogue
55 Call to Carreras
56 More circuspect
57 Terminate
58 Acid
59 Certain cheeses
60 Puck
61 Army members?
62 Old-fashioned rewards
63 "Is that —?" ("You don't say!")
64 Transfer —
65 Cramped
66 Chorus members
67 Sandy's sound
68 Indigence
69 Get back to the original wood again
70 Stack, in a way
71 Beatie
72 "L'Arlesienne" composer
73 Sound from the cornfield
74 Hale fellow?
75 "Wheel of Fortune" request
76 — mo
77 E₁en¹⁰
78 "The — mightier"
79 Italian aperitif
80 Summer in la cite

- 113 Old talk-show host
114 Expunge
115 Less green
116 —
117 —
118 —
119 —
120 —
121 Did theater work, informally
122 Author Leonard
123 Had a yen
124 Pages
125 Apply messily
126 A dollar bill has four
127 Pitches

- 15 Twins' birthplace
16 Walt
17 Set to
18 Is after
19 Premed's exam
20 Romps
21 "Amadeus" co-star
22 "Let — good unto all men": Galatians
23 mP₁
24 s₁
25 i₁
26 Family member, in slang
27 Gulf war ally
28 — vu
29 Procedure during pregnancy, for short
30 Suction pump
31 Cousin of a canzone
32 sP₁
33 n₁
34 s₁
35 Name skirts
36 Paucity
37 Calm, e.g.
38 Half of a 1991 movie
39 Humperdinck opera role
40 c₁
41 v₁
42 Name word
43 Eucharist container
44 — Mir Bist Du Schoen" (1938 hit)
45 Twining plant
46 Iron pumper's unit

- 69 Leland Stanford companies: Abbr.
70 Greek vowel
71 Popular horse name
72 Dr. Gideon Fell's creator
73 — Madness
74 Ten, in Toledo
75 Ted Turner event
76 C₁
77 Rose essence
78 Like some vases
79 Mouths
80 — Folly
81 Sicilian city
82 Athens-Sparta battle
83 Quaranined
84 Adjusts the draw
85 Mathematician
86 Swab
87 Modern rock band with a repetitive name
88 Benchwarmer
89 Sensitive people pick them up
90 Logical start
91 Marine bird
92 Tiniest protest
93 Inside shot?
94 Pipe connection
95 Hideaway
96 Like Bach's Sonata No. 3

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

GLACE CAMP GONG OFFER
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RALLY LEO SANDRA MAY
TILE ICE ORSA AULD
NINETEENTH AMENDMENT
SLED ATOT RED LAWS
ADD ADELIA LEN REBEA
ROOST OAKS DISCO TRK
NOVIGANED LIA AIDIA
ORNE ORES UNIA AIDIA
SEPIA MULK TIO NARE
NOTION LULLS TIO NARE
COUPS YOYO EAST AVERY
ESTE SKED SKED FENCE
LEHAN YESS SINS TRAYS

MUSIC

An Instrument Made to Soar

By ALLAN KOZINN

Don't get me wrong: I love the electric guitar. One of my favorite guilty pleasures is strapping on my Fender Stratocaster and Hendrix around my living room for half an hour. So I should, in theory, be thrilled by the increasing frequency with which electric guitars are invading new-music concerts. But I'm not, and the recent Tanglewood Festival of Contemporary Music here afforded an occasion to ponder the reasons.

At a Steve Reich retrospective on the opening evening, Mark Stewart, a guitarist heard most often as a member of the Bang on a Can All-Stars, negotiated the gentle repetitions and expansions of Mr. Reich's "Electric Counterpoint," a work in which a live guitar line is woven into a layered texture of recorded guitars. I have heard the piece many times, and it has its fascinations as a step in Mr. Reich's compositional journey. As an electric-guitar piece, it is irritatingly tepid, and it seemed especially so here.

Perhaps what put the work's failings in high relief was the news of Jerry Garcia's death, which had dominated the radio waves during my drive from New York a few hours earlier. I was never much of a Grateful Dead fan, but the radio was full of the group's rambling explorations, and I found it hard not to admire the inventiveness with which Garcia made his way around the fretboard and through the loopholes in a chord progression. With his free-wheeling style lingering in the ear, it rankled to watch Mr. Stewart, virtually tethered to the score, plucking out clean, wimpy figures on an instrument that was made to soar.

Not to be too hard on Mr. Stewart, who may be a fiery virtuoso when left to his own devices. Nor is Mr. Reich the lone transgressor; quite the contrary, and that's the problem. The fact is, most new music for electric guitar suffers from exactly the same anemia. And as the reper-

tory grows, this affliction becomes a serious concern.

Composers have been flirting with the electric guitar for a time now, some no doubt inspired more by jazz players like Django Reinhardt and Charlie Christian than by rock-and-rollers. Karlheinz Stockhausen used the instrument in "Gruppen" in the mid-1950's, and by the late 70's it had found its way into works by Lukas Foss, William Bolcom, David Bedford and Frank Martin. Lately, the repertoire has been growing, and the fact that a touring, recording and commissioning ensemble like the Bang on a Can All-Stars has a place

Composers must learn that the electric guitar is not merely an amplified guitar.

in its lineup for a guitarist suggests that younger composers consider the instrument more than a novelty.

So it may be time for composers to get something straight: the electric guitar is not merely an amplified classical guitar, although it is used that way by many composers and by classical guitarists who dabble with it. I recall taking an almost perverse pleasure in the news, in the late 70's, that the Australian virtuoso John Williams was forming a rock band, Sky — and being intensely disappointed on hearing Mr. Williams blandly finger-pick in a semiclassical way. Curiously, the violinists of the Kronos, Soldier and Balanescu Quartets produce a more convincing approximation of the electric guitar than do many guitarists.

The classical and electric guitars are as different as the piano and the synthesizer. Plugged into the right model can outperform its delicate cousin in many ways: it can sustain tones, change coloration or volume in midnote and sing with anything

from bell-like clarity to a distorted growl. Deafening volume is unnecessary; except for feedback, virtually all its effects — even crunching, heavy-metal power chords — can be had at levels that blend easily with a string quartet or a forte piano.

When Andrés Segovia and Julian Bream began asking nonclassical composers to write for them, they realized that most composers thought as keyboardists. They took the trouble to explain the layout of the fretboard, the kinds of melodies and harmonies convenient to the hand and, not incidentally, the instrument's natural character. Electric guitarists face a more complex task, for although the fretboard is the same, the instrument's character is wider, freer, more colloquial. Players who don't show composers what sound-modification devices can do are seriously remiss; imagine, by comparison, a violinist commissioning music from a composer who knows about pizzicato but not how the bow works.

There have been promising signs. In the 1980's, Glenn Branca and Rhys Chatham wrote sprawling scores for armies of amplified guitars. But they seem to have hit a creative wall. Scott Johnson used the electric guitar brilliantly in "John Somebody," a veritable circus for guitar and tape, in which the guitar lines scream and dance. Steven Mackey has written assertively for the guitar in recent solo works and collaborations with the Kronos Quartet. And a new CD, "New York Guitars" from Composers Recordings, includes interesting, skillful pieces by Mark Howell, Nick Didkovsky and Ken Valitsky.

But these are works guitarists wrote for themselves. The classical guitar repertoire came into its own only when nonclassicalists began composing for the instrument. The electric guitar can become a kaleidoscopic resource if composers stop toying with it and really discover its potential. Far be it from me to force a shotgun wedding, but the dalliance is getting embarrassing.

هذا من الاصل

IT'VORA BEN SHAUL

הוציא, הוציא
took out, removed
1. לקח מן הקטן הוציא:
ויד הוציא את הספרים מן הקטן.
2 שילם בזה:
שער הקטן הוציא בזה רב על קטן טעויות.

BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1993

Fertilizers reports NIS 190m. loss

RACHEL NEIMAN

FERTILIZERS and Chemicals reported yesterday NIS 189.7 million second-quarter net losses compared with NIS 1.2m. earnings in the same period last year.

Revenues rose to NIS 103.1m., from NIS 89.8m. The loss is expected to affect negatively the results of the firm's parent company, Israel Chemicals (ICL), which are to be released today.

Six-month net losses were NIS 206.15m., from losses of NIS 1.322m. in 1994. Revenues rose to NIS 191.36m., from NIS 164.2m., while profit margins dropped to 12 percent, from 16% in the previous year.

General manager Nissim Comfuri said there are mitigating factors for the poor results: ICL accounts are dollar-based while

Fertilizers' are shekel-based, and the source of the losses are one-time expenditures.

The company, which is 47% owned by ICL, incurred quarterly one-time costs of NIS 190.18m. and half-year costs of NIS 198.32m. Some NIS 187.86m. of that amount - over the six-month period - has been connected with a two-year restructuring plan that was announced yesterday.

Implementation of the plan will enable the company to return all short term loans to creditors over two years. A five-year restructuring plan, which began in 1991, was shelved last year on the advice of external consultants.

The new plan has been ap-

proved by ICL's directors, who have also promised to support it.

Fertilizers and Kiryat Ata, where the plant is located, have been embroiled in a long-term dispute over taxes owed to the municipality. Kiryat Ata claims that since 1988, the firm has been obligated to pay \$22.76m., of which only \$13.79m. has been paid.

Fertilizers, the country's only chemical manufacturer not located in a subsidized industrial area, believes its tax burden is unusually high.

A settlement with the municipality is integral to the new plan, according to board chairman Haim Erez.

The company also intends to ask to be rezoned from Kiryat

Ata to the Zevulun region, to which it originally belonged some 30 years ago.

As part of restructuring, Fertilizers will focus on four main products: water treatment chemicals, licorice used by the cigarette industry, organic intermediate chemicals for the pharmaceutical market, and fertilizers for the local market.

The company will stop manufacturing, but will import, urea, ammonia, and nitrogen.

In the past decade Fertilizers has reduced its workforce from 1,500 to 650. The plan will further reduce the number of employees to 300. "We have a basis of understanding with the workers," Comfuri said, referring to work disputes encountered by other companies.

La Nationale records losses of NIS 45.8m.

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

ings of NIS 56.5m. in the same period last year.

Management said the decline reflects a decision to make provisions of NIS 54m. for possible cancellations of kibbutz policies due to arrears in premiums. The losses also reflect lower sales and a decrease in commissions from reinsurance activities.

Half-year total premiums from the life insurance sector, before provisions for cancellations, grew 24% to NIS 302m. At the end of July, the firm's life insurance portfolio fell 14% to NIS 12.6 billion, from NIS 14.7b. in 1994.

The company reported second-quarter profits of NIS 398,000 from non-life insurance activities compared with losses of NIS 1.98m., while half-year profits were NIS 54,000 compared with NIS 2.51m.

Total premiums from the non-life insurance sector fell 4.3% to NIS 35.8m., from NIS 37.4m. La Nationale registered NIS 810,000 second-quarter net profits from investment income compared with losses of NIS 4.13m. in 1994.

Half-year profits from investment income were NIS 7.1m. compared with losses of NIS 4.4m. in the same period last year.

Elmaleh sells JOEL holdings to Pass-Port

RACHEL NEIMAN

BUSINESSMAN Joe Elmaleh has sold all his holdings in Jerusalem Oil Exploration (JOEL), some 17 percent of the firm, to Pass-Port for \$17.8 million. Pass-Port, a former subsidiary of JOEL, is controlled by Credit Lines to Israel.

The Credit Lines group includes Yuval Ran, Natan Schwartz, Natan Turner, and Yona Goldreich.

The resignation of JOEL's board of directors was effective immediately upon the sale, which was completed Friday afternoon.

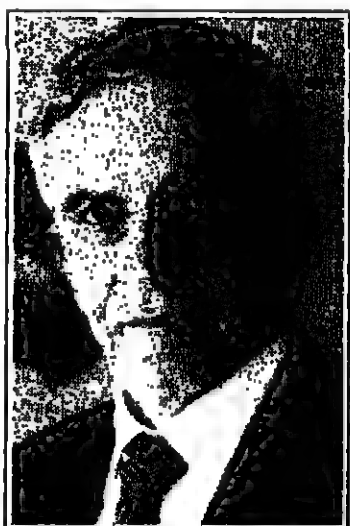
A new board, headed by attorney David David, has been appointed. Ran will serve as the firm's general manager.

Three months ago, Elmaleh agreed to sell JOEL, including

Pass-Port, to Credit Lines. The sale was canceled, shortly thereafter, however, due to a temporary injunction filed against JOEL by investors in Isramco, whose principal shareholders are JOEL and Pass-Port. The investors had filed a lawsuit against JOEL in 1994 claiming the firm misled the public and used insider information for personal gain, thereby neglecting the interests of public shareholders.

JOEL subsequently sold controlling interest, or 34%, of Pass-Port to Credit Lines. With Friday's purchase, Pass-Port now owns 24% of JOEL.

Elmaleh will receive \$14.25m. in cash and an additional \$3.25m. in shares from the US-based real estate fund HSP. The remaining \$375,000 will be paid out in five



Elmaleh: Receives \$17.8m. for 17% sale of JOEL to Pass-Port.

monthly installments.

JOEL is an 8% partner in several offshore drilling permits together with Isramco (70%), Pass-Port (6%), Delek, and Naphtha.

Osem profits up 4.8%

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

OSEM Investments reported yesterday a 4.8 percent increase in second-quarter net profits to NIS 11.7 million compared with NIS 11.2m. in the same period last year.

Half-year profits rose by 20.3% to NIS 29.78m., from NIS 24.75m.

Six-month sales increased 14.3% to NIS 503.9m., from NIS 440.9m.

Domestic sales grew 14.2% to NIS 460m., from NIS 402.9m., while overseas market sales increased 15.6% to NIS 43.9m., from NIS 37.9m.

After the reported period, the firm signed an agreement with Nestle giving Osem exclusive distribution rights for the food giant's products here.

Operating profits rose to NIS 40.9m., from NIS 39.8m., despite a growth in selling, mar-

keting, and distribution expenses, which increased 10% to NIS 91.38m.

Financing income swelled to NIS 8.06m., from NIS 650,000. Other losses rose to NIS 2.49m. compared with other income of NIS 568,000 in the first half of 1994.

Elco Holdings reported second-quarter net profits of NIS 28.55m., from NIS 16.22m. in 1994. Earnings per share rose to NIS 3.80, from NIS 2.16.

First-half profits climbed to NIS 41.5m., from NIS 37.3m.

Elco's activities are divided into three main areas: retail and wholesale marketing, industry, and electronics manufacturing. Elco Holding's subsidiaries include Elco Industries, Elco Consumer Products, and Elco. The group also owns a 43% interest in Shekem.

Carmel Bank names temporary head

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

SHALOM Singer, a partner in Singer-Barnea, was appointed temporary general manager of Carmel Mortgage and Investment Bank at a board of directors meeting yesterday.

The board has also decided to use the investment and consulting firm's services to help transform Carmel from a mortgage to a commercial bank.

Singer will replace Rami Avivi, who was requested by the Bank of Israel to resign following revelations that he granted credit to customers of a company owned by his brother-in-law without receiving adequate guarantees.

Singer has served as the Treas-

ury's director general and as manager of First International Bank.

The board decided Singer will serve as Carmel's manager until he and his partner, Amir Barnea, find a suitable replacement.

The central bank okayed the appointment of Singer under the condition that he be hired under an employer-employee contract rather than as an external manager providing management services.

The Singer-Barnea group consulted Jacques Beer, a major shareholder in Tempo, in the purchase of controlling interest in Carmel two weeks ago. Beer now has a 30 percent stake in the bank.

Currency rules eased for Jordanian banks

JORDAN'S Central Bank has allowed commercial banks to lend or invest up to 50 percent of their foreign currency holdings abroad.

The move is designed to boost confidence in the Jordanian dinar and make use of small-yield for-

eign currency accounts held abroad by Jordanian banks.

The central bank said over the weekend that they commercial banks are now allowed to buy treasury bonds in US dollars, Japanese yen, Swiss francs, and British pounds. (AP)

Bank Tefahot net earnings increase slightly

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

BANK TEFAHOT reported a slight rise in second-quarter net profits to NIS 25.7m., from NIS 24.6m. in the same period last year.

Six-month net earnings rose to NIS 61.1m., from NIS 49m., while net return on equity on an annual basis reached 17.4%.

Managing director Uri Wurzburger said the first-half results were positively affected by the difference between the monthly index and the known index. Excluding that factor, net profits rose 8.9% during the period.

Second-quarter earnings from financing operations before provisions for doubtful debts increased 11.4% to NIS 68m.,

from NIS 61.05m. Provisions for doubtful debts fell 41% to NIS 3.2m., from NIS 5.5m.

Operating and other income rose to NIS 25.9m., from NIS 23.9m. Operating and other expenses increased to NIS 37.8m., from NIS 37.4m.

Credit to the public at the end of the six-month period grew to 17.9 billion, from NIS 16.35b. at the end of 1994. Deposits from the public increased to NIS 6.5b., from NIS 5.7b. at the end of last year. Total assets rose to NIS 18.5m., from NIS 16.9m.

• Fibi Holdings reported second-quarter net profits of NIS 17.7m.,

compared with profits of NIS 16.9m. in the corresponding period last year.

Six-month profits fell 0.2% to NIS 37.9m., from NIS 38m. last year. Some 90% of the gains stem from First International Bank's results, while the rest stem from Dika's results.

Net return on equity on an annual basis fell to 9.7%, from 9.9% at the end of 1994.

• Africa Israel Hotels recorded a 67% rise in second-quarter net profits to NIS 4.55m., from NIS 2.72m. in the same period last year.

Half-year net profits grew 89% to NIS 5.82m. compared with NIS 3.08m. in 1994.

Central bank monetary program unlikely to include rate cuts

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE Bank of Israel will today announce its September monetary program, which most observers do not expect to include interest rate cuts.

Following yesterday's cabinet meeting on next year's budget, Bank of Israel Governor Jacob Frenkel said the economy is still overheating, but refused to say what he will do today.

Despite July's moderate 0.2 percent consumer price index rise, the central bank's monetary indicators show a marked increase in the money supply last month. The M1, which measures the amount of cash in circulation as well as bank deposits, jumped 4.1 percent in July, after rising 2.4% in the previous month. Since the beginning of the year, the M1 has expanded by 11.4% compared with 7.8% in the same period last year and 5.1% throughout 1994.

The central bank will also weigh inflation expectations for the coming 12 months, which now stand at about 10%, and other economic performance parameters, before setting interest rate policy for September.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

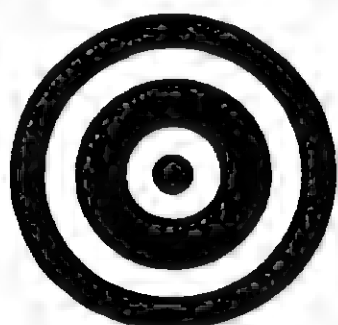
Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (27.8.95)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	6.00%	6.12%	6.22%
U.S. dollar (\$50,000)	6.00%	6.12%	6.22%
U.S. dollar (\$10,000)	6.00%	6.12%	6.22%
U.S. dollar (\$2,500)	6.00%	6.12%	6.22%
U.S. dollar (\$500)	6.00%	6.12%	6.22%
U.S. dollar (\$100)	6.00%	6.12%	6.22%
U.S. dollar (\$20)	6.00%	6.12%	6.22%
U.S. dollar (\$10)	6.00%	6.12%	6.22%
U.S. dollar (\$5)	6.00%	6.12%	6.22%
U.S. dollar (\$1)	6.00%	6.12%	6.22%

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (24.8.9)	Buy	Sell	Rep. Rates*
Currency basket	3.4026	3.4026	3.4026
U.S. dollar	3.4026	3.4026	3.4026
German mark	2.0402	2.0402	2.0402
French franc	4.7713	4.7713	4.7713
Japanese yen (100)	0.8583	0.8583	0.8583
Dutch guilder	3.1290	3.1290	3.1290
Swiss franc	1.8227	1.8227	1.8227
Swedish krona	2.4628	2.4628	2.4628
Norwegian krone	0.4137	0.4137	0.4137
Denish krone	0.4677	0.4677	0.4677
Finland mark	0.5268	0.5268	0.5268
Canadian dollar	0.6903	0.6903	0.6903
Australian dollar	2.2223	2.2223	2.2223
S. African rand	2.2415	2.2415	2.2415
Belgian franc (10)	0.8928	0.8928	0.8928
Austrian schilling (10)	2.5016	2.5016	2.5016
Italian lire (1000)	1.8290	1.8290	1.8290
Jordanian dinar	—	—	—
Egyptian pound	—	—	—
Irish punt	3.8556	3.8556	3.8556
Spanish peseta (100)	4.7682	4.7682	4.7682

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI



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Key Representative Rates	
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Sterling	NIS 4.7040
Mark	NIS 2.0667

Silver, gold fall in quiet trade

COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

NEW YORK precious metals drifted downward in very quiet trading on Friday before making a mild turn upward just before closing.

Silver, which was down \$0.02 to \$0.04 for most of the day, led the late climb followed by gold. Analysts noted today's closure of the London markets for the summer bank holiday may allow US brokerage and fund houses to motivate gold and silver without any interference abroad.

December gold settled \$0.10 lower at \$387.80 an ounce and the December silver contract closed down \$0.014 at \$5.668 an ounce.

An uneventful day in copper futures on Friday saw prices drift lower for most of the day before more intensive selling of short positions began just before the close, sources said. December closed down \$0.017 at \$1.3570 a pound. CBOT corn futures settled higher Friday, boosted in part by strong exports and worries of Grey Leaf Spot Disease. Corn closed one to three cents higher with September up 2 1/2 at \$2.88 1/4 per bushel.

Wheat futures finished lower, with light trading providing pressure after midsession. The September contract closed down 1/4 at \$4.40 1/4 per bushel.

CBOT soybean futures settled narrowly mixed in a very quiet session. September futures closed down 1/4 at \$5.96 1/4 per bushel.

NYCE cotton futures climbed steadily on Friday afternoon on a late surge of mixed buying and short covering ahead of the week-end, sources reported. October cotton ranged between \$0.7963 and \$0.816 before settling up 4 points at \$0.815 per pound.

New York world sugar futures settled lower after a fundamentally quiet session dominated by local activity. October sugar futures settled 9 points lower at \$11.30.

New York coffee futures settled higher on Friday on new speculative buying. A source said this rally was based on speculation of the margins from \$3,000 to \$2,000 earlier in the week, making it cheaper for speculators to enter the market. The September coffee futures contract settled 325 points higher at \$1.5360.

New York cocoa futures settled higher on Friday on technicals in a basically featureless session. The September cocoa futures contract settled \$23 higher at \$1,341, just off from the session high of \$1,342.

Courtesy of Michael Zweber, CommStock Trading Ltd.

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Russian banks face new test after easing of credit crunch

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Russian banks face a new test this week after the central bank injected cash into the economy to ease a severe credit crunch.

The central bank and government said their actions would be enough to calm the crisis, which sparked fears of bank closures or mergers, but Russian markets, still slow to react to events, reserved judgment.

Some economists and officials said such problems were common in economies in transition and were partly a result of Russia's success in achieving a measure of stabilization.

The non-payments crisis arose after some banks stopped lending, fearing they would not get their money back. On Thursday, overnight interest rates soared to 1,000 percent from Wednesday's 300%. The interbank credit market froze.

The central bank made \$68 million of short-term credits available to the banks. It also bought Treasury bills worth \$227m. on Friday

to pump extra cash into the market. Despite this, the credit market remained comatose, but acting central bank head Tatiana Paramonova said the situation should be back to normal by today or tomorrow.

However, the respected *Sevodaya* daily said on Saturday that doubts remained about whether the action would be enough to revive the market, and that further cash injections could mean higher inflation and a weakening of financial policy.

Russia has cut monthly inflation from 17.8% in January to 5.4% in July and expects further falls.

First Deputy Prime Minister Anatoly Chubais said on Friday that the credits would be inflationary or derail economic reform.

Moscow agreed to strict targets for credit issue with the International Monetary Fund as a condition for the release of a \$6.4 billion standby loan earlier this year.

"We have not once, not for one month, not for one day, broken the terms of the stand-

by... For us these are principal limits from which we will not depart," Chubais said.

The *Kommersant* daily financial newspaper commented on Saturday that the government could not have ignored the crisis with parliamentary elections due in December.

"To allow the collapse of fairly large banks on the eve of elections would have meant practically giving away most votes to the left-wing opposition," it said.

Some bankers said the crisis, however it was resolved, heralded a shake-out of the system. "The time is ripe for a restructuring of the banking system," one banker told *Sevodaya*.

Chubais said on Friday that the government would set up a working group to look at the restructuring of the banking sector.

Russia has almost 3,000 banks, many of them little more than currency exchange operations. But many have survived because of big returns on ruble instruments in a time of high inflation.

Builder of Fox TV buys Silver King media firm

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Barry Diller, who built the Fox Television network in the 1980s and has sought a major media company, unveiled a deal Friday for a string of TV stations that could form the backbone for a new network.

Diller said he is buying a 20 percent stake in Silver King Communications, the nation's sixth-largest TV station operator with a dozen UHF stations. He also received an option for another 70% stake.

Silver King, based in St. Petersburg, Florida, currently broadcasts the Home Shopping Network but analysts said that Diller will likely begin to build a new network from that base.

Diller has long wanted to control a media company, rather than work for another corporate giant, but his previous bids for Paramount Communications and CBS Inc. ended in failure.

Under the Silver King deal, Diller will buy 20% of the company for \$22.625 a share, and receive an option for control of another 70% of the company's

common stock. It was unclear how much cash Diller was actually putting into the deal, and a spokesman could offer no details.

The option for the 70-percent stake is controlled by Liberty Media Corp., part of John Malone's Tele-Communications cable TV empire that ranks as the largest in the nation and which also controls the Home Shopping Network.

Liberty Media had been unable to exercise the option because federal laws prohibit a cable TV company from owning broadcast properties.

The television stations owned by Silver King, which also has 27 low-powered broadcast stations, were spun off from the Home Shopping Network in 1992.

Wall Street cheered the arrangement, sending Silver King stock up \$11.75 to a 12-month high of \$37.50 in afternoon trading on the Nasdaq market.

Analysts said Diller will likely start a network on a small scale, offering one day of programming in addition to the home shopping schedule and then expanding.

British electricity group Sweb falls to US takeover

LONDON (Reuters) - South Western Electricity (Sweb) on Friday became the first of Britain's 12 regional electricity companies to fall to a foreign takeover but the government still has the final say on the billion-pound deal.

Sweb, one of the smallest of the 12, gave up attempts to fend off the advances of US utility Southern Co., agreeing to a revised cash offer worth \$9.65 per share.

Its shareholders will now receive \$9 from Southern plus a special dividend of 65 pence paid out of Sweb reserves, valuing the deal at \$1.1 billion.

The new deal is worth 65 pence more than Southern's original offer of 81 pence more to non-tax paying shareholders such as pension funds which can reclaim a tax credit on the dividend.

"We are very pleased to receive the recommendation of the Sweb board for the terms of our revised offer. We are offering a premium price but are confident we can add value to Sweb's business," said Thomas Boren, chief executive of Southern Electric

International, the Southern unit making the offer.

"We are pleased to have reached agreement with SEI on the terms of the revised offer for Sweb," Sweb chairman Maurice Warren said.

The final hurdle for Southern is whether the British government approves the bid or calls for a probe by competition watchdog the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. A decision is due by September 1.

"We don't think it raises any competition issues and we don't think it will be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission," Boren said in an interview.

But fears of an in-depth probe of the industry as a whole remained a drag on Sweb shares. They closed at \$9.51, up 39 pence but 14 pence adrift of the offer price.

There are two other bids under review: conglomerate Hanson's agreed bid for Eastern Group and Scottish Power's hostile offer for rival Manweb.

Buffett to buy rest of GEICO for \$2.3b.

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Billionaire Warren Buffett said Friday he would pay \$2.3 billion to buy the rest of GEICO Corp., the insurance company he plowed most of his savings into as a young investor nearly 45 years ago.

The purchase by Buffett, now one of America's most widely watched and shrewdest investors, will further extend the diverse empire that has already made him the world's second-richest businessman.

Buffett, whose net worth of \$10.7 billion ranks him behind Microsoft Chairman William

Gates, said the purchase reflects his longstanding confidence in GEICO, which sells auto, home, life, and health insurance.

"In 1951, when I was 20, I invested well over half of my net worth in GEICO," Buffett said. "I felt very comfortable with that commitment and I feel equally comfortable with the major commitment that Berkshire Hathaway has made today."

Buffett said he did not expect any staff cuts at GEICO, which will become a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., his Omaha, Nebraska-based holding company.

APPOINTMENTS

Brigadier-General (res.) Shaike Erez has been appointed director general of the Nature Reserves Authority. Since his retirement from the IDF in 1992, Erez has been the coordinator of agricultural talks with Jordan and the Palestinian Authority.

Dov Shaked has been nominated general manager of Shaked Netanel Construction Industries. He replaces his brother Baruch, who will continue to serve on the company's board.

Gadi Yisraeli is the new head of the niche computer division at Omnitel-Ehut, the local representative of AST Computers. Rachel Neiman

Shares fall second straight day

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

FELICE MARANZ



LEADING shares opened the week with losses for the second straight trading day, as companies reported disappointing second-quarter earnings.

Osem Investments fell five percent after reporting lower-than-expected earnings. Blue-chip Teva fell 3 percent, following declines in the drugmaker's American Depository Receipts traded in Nasdaq. Over the weekend, Teva fell in New York to 36 1/2 on Friday, from 37 1/4 on Wednesday.

"The market was on shaky ground today," said David Rosenberg, an analyst at Pacific Mediterranean.

Investors are not anticipating a cut in interest rates today, when the Bank of Israel announces September's monetary policy, Rosenberg added.

The Two-Sided Index fell 0.27 percent to 205.57, and the Maof Index fell 0.18% to close at 208.19. Across the exchange, over twice as many shares fell as rose.

Shares worth some NIS 120 million changed hands, about NIS 7.2m. shekels below last Thursday and about NIS 20m. above last month's levels.

Trading for La Nationale was halted after the firm reported heavy quarterly losses. Rosenberg labeled the firm's earnings report a disaster.

Gains in the Maof Index-listed Tadiran, which rose 2.25%, offset losses. The share gained after Tadiran was upgraded to "buy" at the investment firm Oscar Gruss.

Lifshitz rose 6% after reporting a turnaround in earnings and Elco gained 1.5% after posting better-than-expected profits.

Shares in Israel Chemicals rose 0.5% despite losses reported by ICL subsidiary Fertilizers & Chemicals. The losses were expected, Rosenberg said. Trading in Fertilizers was halted.

The Amex/Oscar Gruss Israel Index closed at 155.67 on Friday from 154.48 on Thursday.

PRIME Mutual Fund for Foreign Residents	
Date:	24.8.95
Purchase Price:	103.82
Redemption Price:	102.44
למכירת פיקוד מלוא	

TARGET Mutual Fund for Foreign Residents	
Date:	24.8.95
Purchase Price:	141.78
Redemption Price:	139.70
למכירת פיקוד מלוא	

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Israel Lands Administration Rishon Lezion Industrial Buildings
Central Region Municipality Co. Ltd.

Cancellation of Tender No. 121/95/Mem Resh

The above tender, which related to the lease on a plot for the construction of 150 units of protected housing in Holot Hei, Rishon Lezion, is canceled.

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TEL AVIV STOCKS

Multi-sided trading

Commercial Banks	Price %	Agencia	413	Zohar	3488	-1.0
Bank Leumi	225.40	Avot	37.7	Zohar	580	-0.2
Bank Hapoalim	198.00	Avot	37.7	Zohar	580	-0.2
Bank Mizrahi	140.00	Avot	37.7	Zohar	580	-0.2
Bank Discount	100.00	Avot	37.7	Zohar	580	-0.2
Bank Hapoalim	198.00	Avot	37.7	Zohar	580	-0.2
Bank Leumi	225.40	Avot	37.7	Zohar	580	-0.2
Bank Mizrahi	140.00	Avot	37.7	Zohar	580	-0.2
Bank Discount	100.00	Avot	37.7	Zohar	580	-0.2
Bank Hapoalim	198.00	Avot	37.7	Zohar	580	-0.2
Bank Leumi	225.40	Avot	37.7	Zohar	580	-0.2
Bank Mizrahi	140.00	Avot	37.7	Zohar	580	-0.2
Bank Discount	100.00	Avot	37.7	Zohar	580	-0.2
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W Indies score highest ever total against England

LONDON (Reuters) - West Indies scored its highest ever total against England yesterday as Carl Hooper and Shivnarine Chanderpaul carried on where Brian Lara and Richie Richardson had left off on the previous day.

A fifth Test century from Hooper, who scored a boundary-studded 127, and 80 from Chanderpaul took West Indies through to 692 for eight on the fourth day of the sixth test at The Oval when Richardson declared.

At the close England, 238 behind on the first innings, was 39 for no wicket in their second innings and just one day away from ensuring a drawn series.

After Brian Lara's wonderful 179 on Saturday had given West Indies real hope of winning the match and the series 3-2, Richardson started the day just 13 runs away from his 17th Test century in which may well be his final Test in England.

After West Indies had resumed at 424 for four, just 30 behind England, Richardson moved serenely to 93 before he leaned back to cut a wide long hop from Dominic Cork.

But this time the West Indies' captain failed to keep the ball down and Graeme Hick took a fine, tumbling catch in the gully.

Any hopes England had at this stage of restraining West Indies to a small first innings lead were quickly dashed by Hooper and Chanderpaul on a pitch still full of runs.

Both had lucky escapes with Hick grassing a difficult low catch from Hooper and Chanderpaul surviving a stumping chance from off-spinner Mike Watkinson.

Hooper, an enigma in Test cricket where his average of 30 does not nearly reflect his ability, had been put down by Devon Malcolm on the previous evening and he clearly concluded that this was to be his day.

While the little left-hander



UNCORKED - England's Dominic Cork makes an unsuccessful appeal for the wicket of West Indies batsman Carl Hooper.

Chanderpaul batted with calm maturity and judgment, Hooper stroked the ball with elegance and deceptive power.

He added 196 for the sixth wicket with Chanderpaul as the England bowling and fielding became increasingly ragged, reach-

ing his century in 254 minutes from 157 balls with 12 fours and a six.

Hooper was finally out off the last ball before tea, edging Malcolm to wicketkeeper Jack Russell after adding two further boundaries and another six.

PARIS (AP) - In what its president called "a revolution," the International Rugby Board decided to go professional with a sport long grounded in the amateur tradition, the board announced yesterday.

The board authorized rugby union players to be paid whatever the level of competition.

"This is a great day for rugby," said Bernard Lapasset, president of the IRB and the French Rugby Federation.

The historic decision was made during a special three-day board meeting held behind closed doors.

Debate was heated between traditionalists who argued that amateurism was rugby's heart and soul, and pragmatists who contended the sport had already become a professional game and the only thing the IRB could do was to render official a situation which already existed in practice.

"We fought long and hard, but we're all alive and in good health," a smiling but weary-looking Lapasset told a news conference yesterday.

Details of how to put the change in place are to be decided at a special board meeting next month in Tokyo.

A plan to launch a professional world circuit, financed by Australian media magnate Kerry Packer, had given added urgency to the debate.

The project collapsed 10 days ago, but not before Packer had contacted many of the world's top players promising up to \$224,000 just to sign with his proposed World Rugby Corporation.

As a result, clubs and national unions fearful of losing their talent hurriedly told players they would offer them generous contracts as well.

Until now, players were allowed compensation for promoting the game, but could not be paid for playing it.

The Packer project had also revealed a growing north-south divide in approaches to the sport.

Rugby union is already a big money game in the south - Rupert Murdoch recently announced he was paying \$550 million for the television rights for all major southern hemisphere matches.

The northerners, essentially the Five Nations' tournament group of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France, have placed more emphasis on the cul-

ture and tradition of the sport, of which they say amateurism is the pillar.

The fact that the board came together on a decision allayed fears that rugby union would split in two, becoming openly professional in the southern hemisphere and remaining amateur in the north.

In Sydney, Australian national coach Bob Dwyer hailed the decision, calling it "a dramatic change."

Dwyer said the move would enable him to put more demands on players and place them on performance-based contracts, with the players being properly rewarded in return.

"It's certainly great news," Dwyer said. "It means that everything that's been happening in Australia in preparation for this announcement can be now pursued."

Rugby union will eventually be almost identical to professional rugby league, except for that it will continue to have lineouts, which rugby league does not have, and 15 players versus league's 13.

"As rugby union becomes in part a professional game, there will be little or no difference"

between the two, Welsh delegate Vernon Pugh said.

Board members recognized that the decision to go professional raised a number of concerns, such as the risk the game would become more violent once players are paid based on results, and that nations with wealthy rugby unions would steal players away from poorer ones.

Pugh said the new regulations to be published after the Tokyo meeting in September would include provisions to try to control recruiting "so that we do not have movement simply for the sake of money."

"The challenge is to try and ensure that the new wealth which is coming into the game is shared equally and doesn't simply go into the hands of the big countries and the best players. The last thing we want to see is a circumstance where you have rich players and poor unions," he told reporters here.

Some board members did not deny that they felt a certain sadness at signing amateurism's death warrant, and at what Pugh called "the loss of the very special ethos that has enabled the game to become so popular over the last few years."

Schumacher wins rain-swept Belgian GP

SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (AP) - World Champion Michael Schumacher outwitted the rain and rival Damon Hill to win the Belgian Grand Prix yesterday, extending his lead in the Formula One standings.

Belgium's trademark showers turned the race into a head-to-head duel between Schumacher and Hill, whose Williams Renault team protested the defensive driving tactics that allowed Schumacher to stay ahead halfway through the race.

Their cars touched wheels at high speed at the race's midpoint, but officials stood by the results. Schumacher, however, was warned that he will be suspended for one Grand Prix if he repeats such driving in any of the next four races.

Schumacher finished the 44 laps around the 6.974-kilometer drenched track in 1 hour, 36 minutes, 47.575 seconds for an average speed of 190.204 kph.

Hill finished 19.493 seconds behind in second, 5 1/2 seconds ahead of the Ligier Mugen Honda of Martin Brundle, whom Hill passed on the final lap.

German Heinz-Harald Frentzen in a Sauber Ford was fourth, ahead of McLaren Mercedes driver Mark Blundell.

It was a remarkable performance by Schumacher, who started 16th on the grid. Schumacher moved into ninth on the all-time victory list, tying Stirling Moss with his 16th victory.

An overcautious Hill was penalized a critical 10 seconds, with 11 laps remaining for speeding in the pits. It virtually ended his chances of catching Schumacher, who moved another four points ahead of Hill and, at least for the day, slowed the Briton's chase.

Schumacher now leads the world standings with 66 points, 15 ahead of Hill. Jean Alesi is a distant third with 32 points.

Ginola's first goal sparks Newcastle

SHEFFIELD (Reuters) - French international David Ginola scored his first goal in English soccer yesterday as Newcastle United beat Sheffield Wednesday 2-0 away to go to the top of the Premier League.

Ginola's shot from the left of the box and in at the far post out of reach of diving goalkeeper Kevin Pressman put his new club one up in the 53rd minute.

England veteran Peter Beardsley, voted man of the match, scored his second goal of the season to make it 2-0 after 75 minutes with a shot from a very tight angle on the left that went over Pressman and in off the far post.

Newcastle overtook Leeds United at the top of the table. Both sides are the only ones in the league on maximum points, nine, after three matches with Newcastle ahead on goal difference. Newcastle's deadly finish-

ing was the difference between the two sides.

Belgium captain Marc Degryse made his debut for the home team after his £1.5 million move from Anderlecht but faded after a bright start. He replaced former England star Chris Waddle who was sidelined due to a foot injury.

Wednesday came closest to scoring in the opening 45 minutes when Mark Pembroke made a late run into the Newcastle box to meet a marvellous cross from Degryse with his head, but goalkeeper Shaka Hislop leapt to tip the ball over the bar.

Newcastle dominated after taking the lead but it had a couple of anxious moments when Dan Petrescu found himself clear in the penalty area. But the Romanian failed to score both times.

Ginola, a £2.5 million capture from Paris St. Germain, has settled in quickly in England.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	71	39	.545	-
Philadelphia	69	54	.522	13.5
Montreal	53	59	.473	19
Florida	49	60	.450	21.5
New York	49	62	.441	22.5
Central Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	69	41	.527	-
Houston	59	51	.534	12.5
Chicago	55	55	.500	14.5
Pittsburgh	47	64	.423	22.5
St. Louis	47	65	.420	23
West Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	59	54	.522	-
Colorado	58	54	.518	.5
San Diego	54	57	.488	4
San Francisco	52	60	.464	6.5

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

SATURDAY'S NL RESULTS:			
Atlanta 7, Chicago 2			
New York 7, San Diego 6			
Florida 4, Houston 3			
Pittsburgh 9, Los Angeles 4			
San Francisco 2, Montreal 1			
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 6			
St. Louis 5, Colorado 4			
SATURDAY'S AL RESULTS:			
Cleveland 6, Detroit 2			
Toronto 3, Chicago 2			
Oakland 11, Boston 4			
Texas 10, Kansas City 3			
Milwaukee 7, Minnesota 6 (10)			
Seattle 7, New York 6			
Baltimore 5, California 2			

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	63	51	.556	-
New York	53	58	.477	15.5
Baltimore	53	59	.473	16
Toronto	46	62	.438	20
Detroit	46	66	.414	22.5
Central Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	75	35	.682	-
Philadelphia	67	54	.554	12.5
Kansas City	63	58	.486	16
Chicago	47	62	.431	27.5
Minnesota	38	71	.355	36
West Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	67	48	.583	-
Texas	56	53	.527	7.5
Seattle	55	55	.500	9
Oakland	55	59	.482	12.5

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PERSONAL

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